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HISTORY

OF ALL

THE EVENTS AND TRANSACTIONS

WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN

INDIA:

30875

CONTAINING THE

NEGOTIATIONS

OF

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT,

RELATIVE TO THE

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE LATE WAR.

Addressed to the Honorable Secret Committee of the Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE

MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

&c. &c. &c.

77-6-22

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JOHN STOCKDALE, PICCADILLY.

1805.

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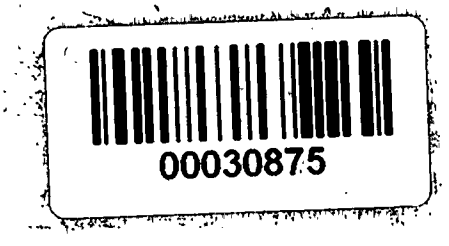

T. Gillet, Printer, Salisbury-Square.

PREFACE.

I CANNOT feel an apology neceſſary for ſubmitting any thing to the Britiſh Nation with the ſignature of the noble Author of the following Sheets. It would be a reflection on the National Senſe to ſuppoſe, that the obſervations of a mind ſo comprehenſive, and abilities ſo tranſcendant, ſhould require an apology for being ſubmitted to the Public. It is, however, neceſſary to account for his Secret Diſpatches having obtained this publicity:—It will be in the recollection of every one, that his Lordſhip's diſpatches fell into the hands of the French government, by the capture of the Hope Eaſt-Indiaman. Why they were not ſunk, as is uſual on ſuch occaſions, is, aſſuredly, a ſubject proper for the enquiry of higher powers. Napoleon Bonaparte, who has aſſumed the government of France, has thought theſe diſpatches ſufficiently important for publication in the Moniteur, his official paper. They were contained, in ſupplementary ſheets, to the journal of the 5th June, 1805, No. 256; ſo that they appear under the great diſadvantage of the tranſlation of a tranſlation. No one, however, who is acquainted with the Marquis Welleſley, or his diction, will attribute any deficiency, in that reſpect, to the noble Governor. I believe I may claim the credit of having rendered it faithfully into intelligible Engliſh, and beyond that my ambition does not extend. His excellency's former production, giving an account of the military operations of the Mahratta War 1803, introduced by the moſt enlightened ſketch of Indian Hiſtory that has ever hitherto appeared, will be abſolutely neceſſary in the peruſal of this work, which has been printed uniformly with it. It contains alſo the Treaty of Baſſein, upon which the whole of the ſubſequent diſputes and negotiations are founded, and may be

conſidered as inferior, in intereſt, to no publication that has ever been ſubmitted to gratify public anxiety and information.

There is a chaſm in the following narrative of nearly ſeven paragraphs, contained in two ſheets of his Lordſhip's MS. which were moſt probably miſlaid after they were taken poſſeſſion of by the French. The loſs does not appear to be of very great moment, except as it leaves a chaſm in any narrative by ſuch a writer.

It was the Publiſher's intention to have prefixed a Map of Indoſtan, but as it would have occaſioned conſiderable delay, he relinquiſhed it, as far as relates to the preſent occaſion. He is, however, preparing a general Map, of ſufficient ſize for the purpoſes of reference; it will be publiſhed in the courſe of the preſent year. He promiſes that its accuracy ſhall not be inferior to any Map of India, on whatever ſcale, which may have preceded it; and he wiſhes particularly to recommend it to the attention of thoſe who peruſe the following ſheets, to which it will form a very deſirable and requiſite companion. It is not my intention to detain the Reader with any remarks, to which I feel wholly incompetent, upon the policy of the Governor-general's arrangements. They will ſpeak for themſelves, for nothing can exceed them in clearneſs and perſpicuity. Any further obſervation would only tend to delay the conſideration of what muſt excite the greateſt intereſt; and I ſhall, therefore, take my leave, after requeſting the Reader's attention to a work which is not unlikely to command it.

JOHN JOSEPH STOCKDALE.

LONDON,
22d Auguſt, 1805.

TO THE HONORABLE

SECRET COMMITTEE

OF THE HONORABLE

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Fort William, 12th April, 1804.

GENTLEMEN,

THE diſpatches of the Governor General, and thoſe of the Governor General in council, addreſſed to your honorable committee, under date of the 24th December, 1802, and the 10th February, 19th April, 20th June, 1ſt Auguſt, 25th September, 31ſt October, and 28th December, 1803, contain a general report of the events which have taken place in the Mahratta Empire, and which brought on the concluſion of a treaty of defenſive alliance between the Britiſh government and the Peiſhwah. He now, in like manner, tranſmits what has ſucceeded that event, and the meaſures which have been adopted by the Britiſh government for the ſecurity and advantage of public affairs in all the changes of circumſtances which have ſubſequently occurred. He acquaints you with the progreſs and brilliant ſucceſs of the war which the Britiſh government has been compelled to enter into, by the violence, injuſtice, and ambition, of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and the rajah of Berar.

2. It has been impoſſible to tranſmit to your honorable committee detailed information on the ſubject of the events which have happened to the cloſe of the war, as well as of the tranſactions and operations of the Britiſh government, which it was the duty of the Governor Ge-

neral in council to ſubmit to your honorable Committee by the moſt favorable opportunity; not only becauſe the urgent and multiplied public affairs have made it impoſſible for us to prepare and digeſt the neceſſary papers, but becauſe it was requiſite for us to know the reſult of the various meaſures and tranſactions which were then about to be put in execution, to enable us fully to appreciate their importance, and to explain them ſo that they ſhould be rendered clear and intelligible to your honorable Committee.

3. The Governor General in council conſiders that it now becomes his duty to comprehend, in a regular ſeries, all the events and tranſactions which have occurred in India, together with the meaſures and operations of the Britiſh government, relative to the glorious ſucceſſes of the laſt war. He at the ſame time feels himſelf bound to ſubmit to your honorable Committee the details of thoſe ſucceſſes, as they are regiſtered in the minutes of government: the Governor General in council conſequently has the honor to tranſmit to your honorable Committee the detached ſeries of the labors which have taken place in the ſecret department, from the 3d February 1803, to the 12th April 1804.

4. The concluſion of the treaty of defenſive alliance between the Britiſh government and his highneſs the Peiſhwah muſt be conſidered as connected with the primitive cauſes of the laſt war with the confederate chiefs of the Mahratta Empire. For this reaſon, the Governor General in council thinks it proper to commence his report by a general view of the negotiations and tranſactions whereby this treaty was brought about.

5. Your honorable Committee is not ignorant of the efforts and the various means which the Governor General has long employed, under the ſanction and approbation of your honorable Company, to main-

tain the alliance which ſubſiſted between the honorable Company and the ſtate of Poonah, in obtaining the conſent of his highneſs the Peiſhwah to contract a ſubſidiary and defenſive treaty with the Britiſh government. The negotiations of the reſident at Poonah on this ſubject, have been repeatedly renewed and ſuſpended, according as the bad ſtate of his highneſs's affairs, and a ſentiment of jealouſy, worked upon that prince's weak and undecided character.

6. On the 30th November 1801, the Peiſhwah, who then exerciſed an authority merely nominal, limited, and precarious, in his ſtates, under the aſcendancy of his ſubjects, and of the members of his public adminiſtration, declared that he would conſent to certain ſpecific propoſitions founded on the baſis of a general defenſive alliance; but that he had not made up his mind with regard to ſeveral eſſential points contained in the propoſitions, which the Governor General had at firſt laid before him, ſo as to accede to them.

7. On this occaſion the Peiſhwah conſented to keep up, at his own expenſe, ſix battalions of Britiſh troops; provided they were not to remain in his highneſs's ſtates, and that they were always ready to march at the requiſition of the Peiſhwah. His highneſs further propoſed to aſſign a territory in Indoſtan, for the ſupport of the auxiliary forces. The propoſitions of his highneſs in reſpect to the deciſion of exiſting differences between his highneſs and the court of Hyderabad, and on the ſubject of excluding all Frenchmen from his ſervice, differ in ſome points from thoſe of the Governor General.

8. The acceptance, refuſal, or modification, of theſe propoſitions, required the moſt mature reflection, and did not appear to demand an immediate deciſion. The Governor General conſequently thought that it was material to wait the reſult of events in the Mahratta Em-

pire, before he came to any final deciſion upon the treaty of defenſive alliance with the Peiſhwah.

9. With this view the Governor General delayed ſending his inſtructions to the reſident at Poonah, on the negotiation in queſtion, until the month of June 1802. The Governor General in council then communicated, to the reſident, his final determination with regard to the propoſitions of his highneſs the Peiſhwah, and furniſhed him with detailed inſtructions to regulate his conduct in the negotiation for an alliance between the Britiſh government and the ſtate of the Peiſhwah.

10 In theſe inſtructions the Governor General entered into the detail of all that had paſſed between the Britiſh government and the ſtate of Poonah, examined the conduct and policy of the latter towards the Britiſh government from the arrival of the Governor General in India, and concluded that, from the Peiſhwah's general conduct, his highneſs had not only ſhown himſelf uniformly and progreſſively jealous of the power of the Britiſh nation in India, but even an active enemy to its proſperity, in the greateſt poſſible degree compatible with the ſafety of his highneſs's government, and always with that irreſolution and timidity which characteriſed it; that, conſequently, unleſs the Peiſhwah was compelled, by the critical ſituation of his affairs, to have recourſe to the protection and aſſiſtance of the Company, he could never be engaged to enter into any accommodation, from the fear he had of furniſhing the Britiſh government with the means of likewiſe acquiring an aſcendancy over the Mahratta Empire. The Governor General therefore concluded that if the Peiſhwah's laſt propoſitions were ſincere, they were only ſuggeſted by the hope of obtaining the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh power to re-eſtabliſh and maintain his authority, without wiſhing to riſk the foundation of that degree of Britiſh influence which it was the intereſt of the government to introduce into the Mahratta ſtate, for the permanent ſecurity of the

Company and its allies, and for the general tranquillity of India, as well as for the entire excluſion of the influence of France.

11. The Governor General in council has therefore deemed it expedient to conſider the propoſitions of his highneſs in this point of view; and the reſult of a diſcuſſion, which he has had on the ſubject, is, that, in his excellency's opinion, to accede to the Peiſhwah's propoſitions would be rather prejudicial, than advantageous, to the Britiſh intereſt in India: thus the Governor General has determined to reject the propoſitions, ſuch as they were, of the Peiſhwah.

12. Certain conſiderations, however, relative to the ſtate of affairs in Europe and India, diſpoſe the Governor General in council to relax from the conditions which his excellency had hitherto conſidered and declared indiſpenſable to the concluſion of any ſubſidiary and defenſive treaty with the Peiſhwah, rather than abandon the hope of eſtabliſhing a cloſer connection with the ſtate of Poonah. The Governor General reſolved, in conſequence, to acquieſce in the reſtriction propoſed by the Peiſhwah, in regard to auxiliary forces, provided that the Peiſhwah would conſent to furniſh the ſubſidy in a manner more advantageous to our views and intereſts than an aſſignment of territory in Indoſtan would have been, againſt which the Governor General had, at that time, every kind of objection to make.

13. The reſident at Poonah was charged to renew the negotiation with his highneſs the Peiſhwah, on the baſis of the foregoing obſervations, for the purpoſe of concluding a treaty, ſubſidiary and defenſive; but, at the ſame time, to uſe every effort to bring it about on the conditions originally propoſed, by the Governor General, to his highneſs, and not to accede to any others leſs beneficial, until he ſaw that there was no hope that the Peiſhwah would enter into the firſt propoſition of the Governor General.

14. In the conſtitutions of the 23d June 1802, No. 95, will be found regiſtered the inſtructions, a copy of which was compriſed in the ſeparate diſpatch from the Governor General to your honorable Committee, dated the 24th December, 1802.

15. After having received thoſe inſtructions at the end of July, the reſident made known to the Peiſhwah, that the final determination of the Governor General upon the propoſitions communicated to the Britiſh government in the month of November preceding, had come to his hands.

16. This information was received by the Peiſhwah without his manifeſting any deſire to know the determination of the Governor General, and he deferred to another time the communication which the reſident wiſhed to make to him. Although Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, at the head of a numerous body of troops, then occupied a formidable poſition near Malligong, and had commenced a ſyſtem of operations which threatened the Peiſhwah's power with imminent danger, his highneſs nevertheleſs appeared in no wiſe diſpoſed to make a cloſer alliance with the Britiſh government. This circumſtance may be, in ſome reſpects, attributed to the councils of Scindeah and the rajah of Berar; whoſe vakeels ſeriouſly diſſuaded his highneſs from forming a more immediate alliance with the Britiſh government, and aſſured him of protection by the combined arms of thoſe chiefs, and of the rainy ſeaſon, which would not yet permit Holkar to undertake any important operation.

17. Notwithſtanding, on the 1ſt Auguſt, Ruggonaut-Row, one of the Peiſhwah's miniſters, waited upon the reſident to make himſelf acquainted with what the latter was charged to communicate, on the means of eſtabliſhing a more intimate alliance between the two ſtates. The reſident began his conference by ſaying that the Gover-

nor General was ſurpriſed that the Peiſhwah would not accede to the conditions which had been propoſed to his highneſs; conditions fraught with generoſity, and dictated by the deſire of conſolidating the exiſting connection between the two ſtates; the reſident added, that the Governor General had taken into conſideration his highneſs's propoſals on the ſubject of a defenſive alliance, agreeably to the communication made to the late reſident Colonel Palmer, in the month of November 1801, and had deſired the actual reſident to acquaint his highneſs the Peiſhwah with the final ſentiments of the Governor General in regard to thoſe propoſitions.

18. The reſident further informed the miniſter, that the Governor General was perfectly of opinion, that the principles on which the defenſive alliance with the ſtate of Hyderabad was concluded, would form the moſt deſirable baſis of that which it was the intention of the Governor General to make with his highneſs the Peiſhwah. The reſident afterwards ſpecified the number of troops which his highneſs muſt engage to have conſtantly ready, and which the Governor General had judged neceſſary to attain the object of the defenſive alliance.

19. The reſident afterwards obſerved, relative to the manner of providing for the expences of the auxiliary forces, that the offer which his highneſs the Peiſhwah had made, to appropriate ſuch a territory of Indoſtan as would produce an annual revenue of 25 lacks, was abſolutely inadmiſſible; but he propoſed the aſſignment of a territory northward of the Kokum, or on the ſouthern frontiers which border on Tungbuddra.

20. The reſident added, that as the offer of his highneſs could not be accepted, it became abſolutely requiſite that his highneſs ſhould accede to this modification, before he made any communication of

the determination of the Governor General on the other articles contained in the Peiſhwah's propoſitions. The miniſter, however, inſiſted on the neceſſity of the previous communication of the ſentiments and reſolutions of the Governor General in reſpect to all the articles contained in the propoſed arrangement; and, after ſome diſcuſſion on this point, the reſident acceded to the miniſter's deſire, and informed him of the firſt article, obſerving that the Governor General was diſpoſed to relax from his firſt demand of the entire excluſion of all Europeans from the Peiſhwah's ſervice, confining it to that of the ſubjects of all European ſtates at war with the Britiſh government.

21. The reſident gave the miniſter to underſtand, that the Governor General was firmly of opinion that the article concerning the change of the chout of Surat was equally to the intereſt of either party, and conſequently that article might be concluded: that in regard to article 6, whereby the rajah of Berar was left at liberty to become a party in the defenſive alliance; his highneſs having ſhown ſome diſinclination thereto, the Governor General would conſent to withdraw it.

22. The miniſter, in his anſwer to the reſident, alluded to two other articles relating to the permanency of the auxiliary forces in his highneſs's ſtates, and to the deciſion of the differences betwixt his highneſs the Peiſhwah, the Nizam, &c. After having noticed the reſident's explanations on the ſubject of every article, he withdrew.

23. Theſe explanations were communicated (21ſt February 1803, No. 20.) to the Peiſhwah; who, it is ſaid, had repeated conferences with his miniſters, during which the propoſed defenſive alliance was amply diſcuſſed: but the information obtained by the reſident, in

regard to the real ſentiments and reſolutions of the Peiſhwah, juſtified the opinion of the idea which his highneſs was ſuppoſed to have, of not wiſhing to contract any alliance with the Britiſh government, ſo long as the leaſt hope remained of his being able to avert the danger which menaced his government by the operations of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar.

24. The troops of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar were reinforced on the north bank of the river Bheema, and his highneſs the Peiſhwah relied wholly on the detachment of Scindeah's troops poſted ſouthward of the river Japtee to oppoſe the projects of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar. The only forces of the Peiſhwah which were at this juncture aſſembled for the protection of his highneſs, conſiſted of a detachment of 4000 cavalry and 1000 infantry, poſted at Gardoon, on the river Bheema; and the refuſal or the impoſſibility on his highneſs's part to advance the neceſſary funds, prevented the augmentation of his forces, which were thereby reduced to abſolute inactivity; but the troops of Futteh-Sing-Mannia, an officer commanding a conſiderable part of the army of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, who occupied a poſition north of the Bheema, attacked thoſe of the Peiſhwah, and compelled them to retire. His highneſs, owing to the general alarm occaſioned by that event, ordered money to be advanced to the different chiefs commanding corps in his ſervice, which engaged them to march under the ſtandard of the empire, and to join the detachment which had fallen back from Gardoon.

25. The Peiſhwah's aim was to effect a junction of this detachment with the troops of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, commanded by Suddaſher, then ſtationed in the province of Candeiſh, at ſome diſtance to the ſouth of Japtee. His highneſs hoped that theſe combined troops, joined to thoſe which he expected from the ſouth, would be ſufficiently ſtrong to repulſe the enemy.

26. On the 30th Auguſt (conſultation 21ſt February, No. 28.) the reſident was admitted to a conference with his highneſs the Peiſhwah on the ſubject of the propoſitions which had been communicated to him on the part of the reſident through his highneſs's miniſter. From the reſult of this conference, a detail of which is inſerted in the paper noted in the margin, it was obvious that the Peiſhwah was deſirous of preſerving the amity of the Britiſh government, but refuſed his conſent to a defenſive alliance upon the terms propoſed by the reſident; and that his highneſs's object was to prolong the negotiation, ſo as to be at liberty either to accept the aid of the Britiſh power, if occaſion required it, or to give a definitive refuſal to the propoſed terms of alliance, when the ſtability of his highneſs's affairs would appear to render the ſuccour of the Britiſh power unneceſſary.

27. Whilſt this negotiation was pending at Poonah, Scindeah and Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar were getting in readineſs for active operations, ſo ſoon as the rainy ſeaſon was over. At the beginning of the month of September, 1802, Scindeah's troops took poſſeſſion of a poſt on the northern bank of the Godavery, near Peyton, a town ſituated on the frontiers of the Nizam's ſtates, and had begun to croſs the river. Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar advanced towards Suddaſher's army: Bhou de Chandore, Meer-Khan, and Shad-Admed-Khan, who commanded conſiderable detachments of the army of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, waited its junction between Ahmednaggur and the Godavery. Futteh-Sing-Mannia continued ravaging the Peiſhwah's diſtricts north of the Bheema, fifty miles from Poonah, but the Peiſhwah had thought of no meaſures to reinforce the detachment deſtined for the defence of the city.

28. Notwithſtanding this hoſtile ſtep of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, his vakeels continued to viſit his highneſs the Peiſhwah at his durbar,

and, on the part of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, to make demands which his highneſs could not condeſcend to grant.

29. They demanded that Kundeh-Row, ſon and heir of the late Mulhar-Row, the ſecond legitimate ſon of the late Tuckojee-Holkar, who was kept in priſon by Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, ſhould be ſet at liberty and put in poſſeſſion of his family territories, to the prejudice of Cuſhy-Row-Holkar, the eldeſt legitimate ſon and ſucceſſor to Tuckojee-Holkar, and that Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar ſhould be acknowledged guardian and divan of Kundeh-Row. It could not be expected that Dowlut-Row-Scindeah would accede to ſuch unjuſt and degrading terms, except his affairs were extremely embarraſſed, and that the Peiſhwah, ſuppoſing he were diſpoſed to concur in theſe arrangements, had ſufficient authority over Dowlut-Row-Scindeah to compel him to accept them. Scindeah's troops, under the command of Suddaſher-Bhow, on which the Peiſhwah principally relied to defend his empire againſt the violence of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, appeared by no means in a ſtate to ſtand againſt that enterpriſing chief; and the Peiſhwah was deſtitute of military force, energy, and reſources, ſufficient to repel, effectually, the dangers to which the exiſtence of his authority and his empire ſeemed expoſed.

30. Thoſe dangers increaſed from day to day. Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, after having ſacked the city of Naſſich, about the beginning of September, advanced ſouth of the Godavery on the road from Poonah. Futteh-Sing-Mannia croſſed the river Bheema, and ſucceeded in levying contributions in the neighbourhood of Punderperen; at the ſame time the conduct of Amrut-Row, the Peiſhwah's brother, who lived a ſhort diſtance from Poonah, made his highneſs apprehenſive leſt his brother might take advantage of the critical ſituation of affairs at Poonah, and, owing to the progreſs of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar's arms, might become favourable to his elevation.

Súddaſher-Bhow, who commanded Scindeah's troops, continued his march from Bourtranpoon, and arrived at Ahmednaggur without moleſtation from the troops of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar. From this place Suddaſher-Bhow appriſed the Peiſhwah that he had been ordered by Scindeah to demand the execution of the arrangements neceſſary for the continuance of his march towards Ahmednaggur, and afterwards to incline towards Poonah to aſſiſt his highneſs: that he ſhould conſequently ſoon be in a ſtate to begin his march; but that the pay of his troops was conſiderably in arrears, and that it was requiſite that his highneſs ſhould prepare funds to pay them. This ſtate of affairs excited great alarm at Poonah: the inhabitants of the town feared, with reaſon, that the arrival of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar would be marked with every ſort of outrage and violence; and that the preſence of Suddaſher-Bhow's detachment, without the power of affording any protection, might ſtill increaſe his highneſs's embarraſſments, even to the point of compelling him to levy oppreſſive contributions on the city. Some of the rich inhabitants then began preparing to leave the capital; and the Peiſhwah himſelf, perceiving the full extent of the difficulties and dangers which ſurrounded him, got ready to retire to the Kokum, and had relays of palanquin-bearers and detachments of horſe placed on the road to the ſource of the Keiſtna, in the vicinity of Mhar.

31. He however afterwards relinquiſhed that intention, by the advice of his miniſters, who perſuaded his highneſs that funds might be procured to pay Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's troops without incurring the riſk of exciting any ferment; and his highneſs, having determined to remain in his capital, diſpatched a meſſage to Suddaſher-Bhow, preſſing him to advance towards Poonah with the utmoſt poſſible ſpeed.

32. Rouſed by theſe alarms, his highneſs the Peiſhwah ſent, 20th September, 1802, his prime-miniſter to the reſident, charged with a

packet containing his highneſs's propoſitions for a definitive treaty with the Britiſh government. Theſe propoſitions differed in ſeveral points from thoſe which the reſident had made to his highneſs. The Peiſhwah required that the auxiliary forces ſhould remain on the Britiſh territories, but that they ſhould be at all times ready for every kind of ſervice on which his highneſs might have occaſion to employ them: that the Britiſh government ſhould engage never to make any alliance nor to form any political connection with Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, or the Rajah of Berar, with Holkar or the family of Guykwar, or with any Jaghirdar of the Mahratta empire; and that the Britiſh government ſhould not interfere in the events which might happen between his highneſs and any of his chiefs: that his highneſs ſhould be at liberty to make uſe of every claſs of Europeans in his ſervice, diſmiſſing thoſe only who, during war between the Britiſh government and any other power, might appear to have acted contrary to the intereſts of the Company, and of the Peiſhwah: that the Britiſh government ſhould be obliged to ſupport every juſt claim that the Peiſhwah might have on any other power or ſtate; and that the Britiſh government ſhould not intermeddle with any tranſactions between the Peiſhwah and the Nizam, and ſhould not be at liberty to arbitrate in the diſputes which might ariſe between thoſe ſtates. Theſe conditions, ſo different from the fundamental principles of the defenſive alliance, and ſo incompatible with the connections which actually ſubſiſt between the Britiſh government and other powers, were neceſſarily rejected by the reſident, who anſwered every article of the Peiſhwah's propoſitions by a memorial which the reſident delivered to the miniſter during his conference of the 27th September. Copies of the papers in which the propoſition of his highneſs are contained, and the reſident's anſwers, together with the detailed report of his highneſs on the conference which he had with the miniſter, the above-mentioned day, will be found in the minutes noted in the margin.

33. The forces commanded by Suddaſher-Bhow were to croſs the river Bheemah, and continue their march to the environs of Poonah. Theſe troops, after having reached Choomargoondah, changed their direction, and, advancing along the northern bank of that river, met Holkar's army, compoſed of detachments commanded by Meer-Khan and Shah-Ahmed; and on the 3d October, 1802, an engagement took place, the reſult of which was reported to be ſomewhat equivocal. Another detachment of Holkar's troops, under the command of Futteh-Sing-Mannia, occupied a poſt ſouth of Poonah; and a body of troops of his highneſs the Peiſhwah, commanded by Nana-Poorrunduzzeh, and accompanied by Zuzzec-putkah or ſtandard of the empire, was ſo diſpoſed as to prevent the junction of the troops under Futteh-Sing-Mannia's orders with every other diviſion of Holkar's troops. The army under the perſonal command of that chief then occupied a poſt about forty miles behind theſe troops.

34. The Peiſhwah in this ſituation continued to augment his troops, by requiring the aſſiſtance of the diſtant Jaghirdars and Suddaſher-Bhow, who was expected ſoon to be reinforced by 5000 cavalry from Boorhampore, under the command of Gopaul-Bhow.

35. While the affairs of his highneſs the Peiſhwah were in this critical ſtate, the reſident continued to uſe every means of making known to his highneſs's miniſters the advantage of acceding to the liberal propoſitions made by the Britiſh government. The reſident laid hold of the opportunity to make the miniſters of his highneſs remark that at the moment in which conſiderable progreſs had been made in a negotiation with the Britiſh power, the end of which was to re-eſtabliſh his highneſs's authority and the tranquillity of his empire, his highneſs had, after mature reflection, adopted meaſures which could not but lay another burthen on the reſources of his government,

and do away every hope of extricating himſelf from the preſent embarraſſment of his affairs. The reſident obſerved that the contending armies, diſperſed over his highneſs's territory, friends or foes, were alike deſtructive to his reſources, which were already inadequate to ſatisfy the immenſe neceſſities of the corps his highneſs had called in from the northern countries; that his incompetency to pay the troops would make yet more enemies, and add to the dangers which it was his intereſt to avert. The miniſters anſwered that a prompt and advantageous negotiation ſhould be concluded between his highneſs and the Britiſh government, and repreſented the ſituation of his highneſs's affairs in a more favourable point of view; adding, that they confidently expected the ſpeedy reduction of Holkar's power, and the removal of the dangers and embarraſſments which the reſident had pointed out.

36. On the 8th of October, an action was fought, about forty miles from Poonah, between the troops of his highneſs the Peiſhwah, commanded by Nana Poorrunduzzeh, and thoſe of Futteh Sing-Mannia, in which the former were defeated with the loſs of all their artillery and baggage.

37. This news greatly alarmed the Peiſhwah, and made him apprehenſive of his perſonal ſafety. His highneſs gave immediate orders for the infantry on guard in his palace to be ready to march; but his real project in iſſuing the order was to have theſe troops for his eſcort in caſe they ſhould be forced to abandon his capital. His highneſs directly ſent his jewels to Sevaghur, a well-fortified place on a mountain near Poonah; and in the night of the 9th October, his highneſs made all the females of his family enter that fortreſs.

38. The reſident did not fail to take advantage of this diſaſter, for the purpoſe of calling to the mind of his highneſs's miniſters, with double

effect, the dangers in which his highneſs was involved, and the advantage which would accrue by his accepting the propoſitions of the Britiſh government. The miniſters apparently embraced the reſident's opinion, and declared that his highneſs's affairs could not be re-eſtabliſhed but by his acceptance of the propoſitions of the Britiſh government, tending to conclude a defenſive alliance with his highneſs. The miniſters, however, added, that his highneſs the Peiſhwah was, in fact, under the influence and authority of his own ſubjects, and in the power of perſons in place; and that he had not the means of taking any meaſures to this end, without incurring perſonal danger. The miniſter appeared at the ſame time to flatter himſelf that theſe embarraſſments would be ſoon removed, and that no further obſtacle would be met with in carrying the projected alliance into effect.

39. The dangerous ſituation of his highneſs, which was daily increaſing, however, removed all probability of ſuch a hope. Holkar's troops had then formed a junction with thoſe commanded by Futteh-Sing-Mannia, and occupied a poſt near the town of Segourie, above a march from Poonah: the army commanded by Suddaſher-Bhow, in conſequence, advanced and encamped according to the Peiſhwah's deſire, at a ſhort diſtance from the city, on the road from that place.

40. The ſtate of Poonah and the adjacent territories, ſuch as it was as this period, is deſcribed by the reſident in the following terms:—"I cannot depict to your excellency the dreadful ſcene which this city at the preſent moment affords; the impoſitions to which it is ſubject are exacted with ſuch rigour, that the inhabitants are flying towards the neighbouring mountains, in the hope of putting their property into a place of ſafety. On the road they are generally met by thieves, who add inſult to pillage. Theſe plundering bands carry their robberies to the very environs of the town. Agriculture and the cultivated lands are quitted; the labourers cut the corn while yet half-

ripe, the only means which remain to them of ſaving ſome part of the harveſt."

41. In the general confuſion his highneſs the Peiſhwah remained in his palace, guarded by about 2000 foot and a corps of horſe. Horſes were ſaddled and kept conſtantly in readineſs at the different gates; and every circumſtance indicated the exceſſive alarm of his highneſs, and his intention to leave the city in caſe of any ſiniſter event: and the wretched ſituation of his highneſs was further aggravated by the little confidence he had in his troops and adherents.

42. Suddaſher-Bhow, fearing that the Peiſhwah might ſuddenly abandon the capital, and leave his troops without ſuccour, and without pay, earneſtly intreated his highneſs either to repair to the camp and accompany the army, or to permit two of Scindeah's battalions to be ſtationed at Poonah, in the abſence of the army, at once to protect his highneſs's perſon and city. The Peiſhwah, however, rejected both propoſals; and, as is the natural cuſtom with Mahratta policy, ſought to divert the impending danger by entering upon a negotiation with Holkar, (21ſt February, No. 47,) by means of Holkar's vakeel, who ſtill continued to frequent the Durbar at Poonah.

43. In this ſtate of things the miniſter proceeded in the negotiation with the reſident, to conclude an alliance with the Company; but in terms ſo equivocal, with ſo many delays, and ſuch evident ſubterfuges, that the reſident was at length obliged to declare to the miniſter that he ſhould, thenceforward, conſider all negotiation at an end.

44. On the 23d of October, 1802, Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar fixed his encampment about eight miles from that of Suddaſher-Bhow. On the evening of the 24th, the Peiſhwah ſent meſſengers to Jeſwunt-

Row-Holkar, with ſome propoſitions for accommodation, which that chief refuſed; and in the morning of the 25th, an action took place between the two advanced armies, which terminated in a total defeat of the combined troops of the Peiſhwah and Dowlut-Row-Scindeah.

45. Holkar's troops conſiſted of twenty-eight battalions, fourteen of which were commanded by European officers, 500 Rohillas, 25,000 cavalry, and 100 pieces of cannon; Scindeah's forces were but four regular battalions, which had been raiſed and diſciplined by Deboigne, twenty guns attached to thoſe battalions, and 10,000 horſemen of the Rajah Ambagee: the preciſe number of the Peiſhwah's troops was not known.

46. The Peiſhwah, willing to be prepared againſt every occurrence, went out at the commencement of the battle, accompanied by Zurrec-pattah, or ſtandard of the empire, and all his other troops; and at the ſame time ſent his miniſter to the reſident with a writing ſealed by his highneſs's own ſeal, containing his highneſs's conſent to the terms of taking into his pay the propoſed number of Britiſh troops, and to the engagement to cede to the honourable Company, for the ſubſiſtence of thoſe troops, a territory in Guzzarat, or in the ſouthern part of his highneſs's territory, (21ſt February, No. 96 or 49, A,) bringing in an annual revenue of twenty-six lacks of rupees. The miniſter at the ſame time aſſured the Britiſh reſident in the moſt poſitive manner, that it was the Peiſhwah's intention to conclude a defenſive alliance with the honourable Company on the baſis of the treaty of Hyderabad.

47. In conſequence of this tranſaction, the Engliſh reſident judged it expedient to ſuggeſt to the right honourable governor of Fort St. George, and the honourable governor of Bombay, the neceſſity of

holding in readineſs a body of troops under the reſpective authority of thoſe preſidencies, for the protection of the Peiſhwah's government, and the ſupport of his authority.

48. The reſident at Poonah tranſmitted a ſimilar demand to the reſident at Hyderabad, for him to hold in readineſs a conſiderable detachment of troops which were ſtationed near his highneſs the Nizam.

49. At the concluſion of the battle between the two armies of Holkar and Scindeah, the Peiſhwah retired, with a ſmall corps of cavalry, into a fortreſs in the environs of Poonah.

50. The town was left in the care of an officer of the Peiſhwah. No extreme violence was committed: his highneſs's miniſter and the Engliſh reſident yet remained at Poonah, after having ſettled the plan of communication with the Peiſhwah in the Kokum, whereto his highneſs had retreated. The detail of theſe events will be found in the minutes (21ſt February, No. 56).

51. This critical ſtate of affairs ſeemed to hold out a very favourable opportunity for eſtabliſhing, in the moſt complete manner, the intereſts of the Britiſh power in the Mahratta empire. The Governor General was not deceived in his attempt when he reckoned on the peaceful iſſue of this important affair, towards which the attention of the Britiſh government had been ſo long ſince directed, and which was ſo material to the perfect reſpect for the Britiſh government in the Eaſt.

52. The Governor General, in conſequence of this, determined to confirm the engagements concluded between the Peiſhwah and the reſident at Poonah; and his excellency inſtructed the reſident and charged him to ſignify to his highneſs the ratification of the Governor

General on the ſubject of that engagement, and his reſolution to employ all the reſources of the Britiſh power for the re-eſtabliſhment of his highneſs's authority. The Engliſh reſident was likewiſe charged to make the conditions of the propoſed alliance more advantageous, and to exert himſelf to the utmoſt to obtain the Peiſhwah's conſent to the ſtipulation which he had hitherto rejected; and, laſtly, to demand ſuch other conceſſions as ſhould appear material to ſecure and immoveably fix the intereſts of the Engliſh government in that part of India. The reſident was, beſides, charged to lay hold on the moſt favourable opportunity to give the propoſed conditions of alliance (21ſt February, No. 57) the form of a definitive treaty. Theſe inſtructions, which bear date 16th November, 1802, are regiſtered in the minutes.

53. Orders were at the ſame time given to the governors of Fort St. George and Bombay, (21ſt February, No. 225, A; and 252, A,) as well as to the reſident at Hyderabad, confirming the requiſition made by the reſident at Poonah, on the ſubject of collecting troops at the ſtations ſpecified, with a view to fulfil the engagements concluded with the Peiſhwah.

54. In authorizing the aſſembling of the army of Fort St. George, Bombay and Hyderabad, the Governor General was guided by conſiderations independent of the mere end of upholding the cauſe of his highneſs the Peiſhwah.

55. In conſidering the actual ſtate of the affairs of the Mahratta empire, the poſition, the number, and the formation, of the troops which compoſe the armies of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah and Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, and the deſolated ſtate of the Mahratta territories, it appeared almoſt certain that the troops of Holkar or of Scindeah, or of both together, as well as the whole horde of this profeſſed partiſan, would ſeek

for ſubſiſtence in the Nizam's, Guykwar's, Rajah's, or Myſore countries, or in thoſe of the honourable Company.

56. It was conſequently of moment to adopt prompt precautionary meaſures to ſecure the frontiers of the Company and its allies, againſt the incurſions of thoſe plundering armies.

57. The ſubſequent ſucceſs and aſcendancy of one of the two contending parties in the Mahratta empire, might induce the ambition, the pride, or the rapacity of its chief, to turn his victorious arms againſt the poſſeſſions of the Company or its allies; and the poſſibility of ſuch an attempt equally required the immediate adoption of the meaſures taken to impede or repel ſuch an enterpriſe. The Governor General had certain information that ſuch were Holkar's projects, not merely with regard to the territories of our ally the Nizam, but to thoſe of the Company in that part of India; and it would have been imprudent to neglect taking precautions in ſuch a caſe.

58. The ſame precautions were indiſpenſably neceſſary in reſpect of the general policy, which made it neceſſary to be prepared to avert the dangers of approaching anarchy. The re-eſtabliſhment of the Peiſhwah in his legitimate authority, under the protection of a powerful Britiſh force, was the meaſure proper to divert every immediate danger to which the Britiſh government and its allies were expoſed by the ſtate of the affairs of the Mahratta empire, independantly of the general or permanent policy which required a cloſer tie with the Peiſhwah.

59. It appears from the reſident's diſpatches, that the primary object of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar was to get poſſeſſion of the Peiſhwah's perſon, and to compel his highneſs to eſtabliſh an adminiſtration which would give Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar an aſcendancy in the ſtate, to the

excluſion of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's influence (21ſt February, No. 58, 59, 63). In caſe this project had failed, Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar's ſecond project was to make Aſwent-Row, ſon of the late Rugonaud-Row, come to Poonah; to put the ſon of Amrut-Row on the Muſnud; and to give Amrut-Row the place of prime miniſter, while Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar ſhould take the general command of the troops of the ſtate.

60. From the reports which the Governor General received from the reſident at Poonah on theſe points, and on others relative to the actual ſituation of affairs, his excellency deemed it neceſſary to give the reſident inſtructions, (which will be found in the minutes of the 21ſt February, No. 64,) in regard to the period when it would be eſſential to order the Britiſh troops to advance to replace his highneſs the Peiſhwah in the government of Poonah.

61. By the reſident's ſubſequent advices it appears that the Peiſhwah had made good his retreat to Mhar, a fort ſituated on the river Bancoole in the Kokum, and that Holkar deſpaired of ſucceeding to effect the voluntary return of the Peiſhwah to Poonah, and to prevail on his highneſs to put his perſon into his hands. It was equally apparent that Holkar had ſent ſome forces to Jejooſy, a fort in the neighbourhood of Poonah, the actual reſidence of Amrut-Row, and had brought Amrut-Row to Poonah with the intention of entruſting to him the general adminiſtration of affairs, and of placing Amrut-Row's ſon on the Muſnud, while Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar propoſed to take upon himſelf the general command of the army. Amrut-Row was not inclined to accede to this arrangement. The authority of the government was, notwithſtanding, exerciſed by Holkar in the name of Amrut-Row. Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar and Amrut-Row appeared to have great apprehenſions leſt the Peiſhwah ſhould obtain the protection of

the Britiſh government, and made uſe of every means to engage the reſident at Poonah to remain in that city, with the view of obtaining the protection of the Britiſh government, and its acquieſcence with every arrangement which might be adopted after the excluſion of his highneſs the Peiſhwah from the government of Poonah. The reſident, however, prudently rejected every advance of that nature, and perſiſted in the reſolution he had formed of withdrawing to Bombay, for which reſidence he could not get leave, from Amrut-Row and Holkar, to ſet out, but with great difficulty. His departure was fixed for the 28th of November.

62. In the reſident's conferences with Amrut-Row and Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, the two chiefs teſtified an anxious deſire to preſerve the friendſhip of the Britiſh government, and addreſſed themſelves directly and ſeriouſly, to the reſident, to demand his advice on the then ſtate of affairs. Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar ſaid expreſsly that he was deſirous of the reſident's mediation to bring about an accommodation with the Peiſhwah. The reſident appriſed Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar that for this object it would be indiſpenſably neceſſary that the two parties ſhould conſent to refer their diſputes to the mediation of the Britiſh government; but that the reſident could not undertake ſuch a mediation without the orders of the Governor General. The reſident at the ſame time counſelled Amrut-Row and Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar to come to a direct explanation with the Governor General. At the reſident's laſt interview with Amrut-Row, that chief gave him three letters addreſſed to the Governor General: one was from himſelf; the others from perſons then exerciſing the functions of miniſters of ſtate. The aim of theſe letters was to ſolicit the protection of the Britiſh government, and the appointment of a reſident in the place of Colonel Cloſe, whoſe departure from Poonah for Bombay was conſidered by Amrut-Row and his miniſters as an abdication of his place as repreſentative of the Britiſh government at the court of Poonah.

63. The detail of the tranſactions of Poonah and of the conferences and communications which took place between the reſident at Poonah and Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, and Amrut-Row, may be found in the minutes of the 21ſt February, No. 104, 105, 106, and 111 to 119 both incluſive, and 135 and 136.

64. The meaſures adopted by the government of Bombay on the requiſition of the reſident, to have troops always in readineſs for the ſervice of the Peiſhwah, are given at length in a diſpatch of that preſidency entered among the above-mentioned minutes.

65. After the Peiſhwah's arrival at Mhar, his highneſs ſent two vakeels to Bombay, with a letter, in which he demanded an aſylum at Bombay, and likewiſe a veſſel to tranſport him from Bancoole to Bombay or Baſſein, in caſe that meaſure were conſidered neceſſary for the ſafety of his perſon. The honorable governor of Bombay granted the latter demand, and ordered the Herculean to go to Bancoole, and there receive the Peiſhwah.

66. The reſident at Poonah being informed of theſe circumſtances, pointed out, to the government of Bombay, the advantage that would ariſe in diſſuading the Peiſhwah from ſeeking an aſylum in the territories of the Britiſh government, until the ſentiments and views of the Governor General, in regard to the Peiſhwah's affairs, were made known; and the reſident adviſed that the Peiſhwah ſhould be prevailed on to maintain himſelf in his poſition at Mhar to the laſt extremity, ſo long as his perſonal ſecurity could juſtify it.

67. The meaſures which the Bombay government adopted conformably to the reſident's ſuggeſtion, as well as the communications which took place between his highneſs and the reſident at Fort Victoria, according to the inſtructions of the government of Bombay,

are detailed in the government diſpatches, and entered in the minutes noted in the margin.

68. From the reſolution which the Governor General had taken to uſe every effort to reſtore the Peiſhwah's authority, and from the actual ſtate of affairs, it appeared to the Governor General extremely advantageous for the Peiſhwah to throw himſelf, immediately, on the Britiſh power for protection, by retiring to Bombay. The conſiderations which decided the Governor General, in council, on this head, are given, at length, in the inſtructions, which the Governor General, deeply impreſſed with this idea, ſent, on the 29th November 1802, to the reſident at Poonah, and which are entered on the minutes before ſpecified. Inſtructions were, at the ſame time, forwarded to the adminiſtration of Bombay, concerning the reception of his highneſs the Peiſhwah, and the conduct to be purſued towards him, in regard to the relations which were, from that time, ſuppoſed to exiſt between his highneſs and the Britiſh government. The communication made, to his highneſs the Peiſhwah, by the honorable government of Bombay, on receipt of thoſe inſtructions, is regiſtered in the minutes noted in the margin.

69. His highneſs the Peiſhwah being apprehenſive for his ſafety at Mhar withdrew to Sevendroog, a fortreſs on the ſide of the Kokum; his highneſs embarked there on board the Herculean, diſembarked, and remained ſome days at an intermediate port, and thence re-embarked, and arrived ſafe at Baſſein on the 16th of December. The reſident from Poonah reached Bombay on the 3d of the ſame month.

70. The reſident at Poonah received the inſtructions of the Governor General, dated the 16th November, on the 6th December 1802, and, in conſequence, addreſſed a letter to Raggonaut-Row, his high-

neſs's miniſter, ſoliciting a conference with him, and urging the departure of his highneſs the Peiſhwah for Bombay.

71. On the 30th December the Governor General ordered a letter to be forwarded to the reſident, to expreſs his ſatisfaction at all parties concerned in the commotions of the Mahratta ſtate having appealed to the Britiſh power, obſerving, that this circumſtance afforded a favorable opportunity for a pacific mediation.

72. As it was probable that the Peiſhwah would endeavor to avoid concluding a definitive treaty, and would prefer Scindeah's aſſiſtance to that of the Britiſh government, the reſident was charged to give his highneſs to underſtand, that, as the Governor General had ratified the preliminaries, and continued to act in conſequence, his highneſs's refuſal to conclude a definitive treaty on that baſis, and to adhere to its ſtipulations, would be conſidered a violation of public faith, and, that in ſuch caſe, his excellency would purſue thoſe meaſures of policy which would be conducive to the ſecurity of the Britiſh government and its allies; and that a demand for the reimburſement of all expenſes incurred for the Peiſhwah's ſervice would form part of that ſyſtem of meaſures which, in this view, would be adopted.

73. On the 8th December the reſident had an interview with Raggonaut-Row. That miniſter imparted his highneſs's reſolution to fulfil his engagements, his intention to go from Chout to Baſſein, and the deſire he had to remain in the latter place under the protection of a Britiſh guard. Mr. Duncan anſwered, that this demand ſhould be complied with, and informed him that the force ſhould conſiſt of 100 European infantry, a company of European artillery, with a complement of Laſcar gunners, and about 600 ſpahis.

On the arrival of his highneſs the Peiſhwah at Baſſein, the reſident waited on his highneſs with the project of a treaty of defenſive alli-

ance, to which, after ſome moments of diſcuſſion, his highneſs aſſented. There was, notwithſtanding, a difference of opinion between the Peiſhwah and the reſident, in regard to the territories to be ſet apart for the payment of the auxiliary forces, which occaſioned ſome delay in the concluſion of a treaty of defenſive alliance.

74. The reſident in the meanwhile tranſmitted, to the Governor General, a copy of the propoſed treaty, on receipt of which, the Governor General ſent inſtructions to the reſident, containing his excellency's remarks on the propoſed treaty, and his inſtructions to urge its concluſion, according to certain modifications which thoſe inſtructions pointed out.

75. However, on the 28th January, he received a diſpatch from the reſident, which reported, that, at an audience of the Peiſhwah, on the 31ſt December, his highneſs had unexpectedly given his conſent to the aſſignment of thoſe territories which the reſident was charged to demand for the pay of the auxiliary troops, and the treaty was, conſequently, concluded and exchanged at that conference.

76. The terms of the treaty being in ſtrict conformity to the tenor of the firſt propoſitions made by the Governor General to his highneſs the Peiſhwah, and to the ſpirit of the ſubſequent inſtructions, addreſſed by the Governor General to the reſident at Poonah, the treaty was ratified by the Governor General in council the ſame day on which it was received. Several copies of the treaty having been already tranſmitted to your honorable committee, the Governor General in council conſiders it ſuperfluous under thoſe circumſtances to repeat the details.

77. The Governor General in council will now take a view of the meaſures purſued by the right honorable lord Clive, Governor of Fort

St. George, in conſequence of what has been ſuggeſted to his excellency by the Poonah reſident, to keep a corps of Britiſh troops in the Carnatic, ready to march immediately to the aſſiſtance of his highneſs the Peiſhwah, as has been already ſtated in the foregoing paragraph.

78. The forces which the right honorable governor of Fort St. George, in concert with General Stuart, reſolved to collect on the frontiers of the Myſore, were to conſiſt of five companies of artillery, two European and five native regiments of cavalry; three regiments and ſix companies of European infantry, and eight battalions of native infantry, with field artillery in proportion. The motives which engaged his excellency to ſet on foot ſuch an army, are contained in a diſpatch from his excellency, the 10th December, and appear to be well founded; and the meaſures adopted on that occaſion by the right honorable governor of Fort St. George, ſeeming to the Governor General not leſs politic, met, in like manner, with his approbation.

79. Lord Clive had very properly conſidered that the body of troops which it was neceſſary to march into the Mahratta territory, for the aid of the Peiſhwah, with the view of fulfilling our defenſive engagements, muſt be of ſuch a force as to be able to act independently, and reſiſt the armies of Holkar and Scindeah, whether ſeparate or united. Lord Clive likewiſe thought it probable that the renewal of hoſtilities with thoſe chiefs in the Dekkan would be the means of collecting ſo immenſe a number of irregular troops, that, from the exhauſted ſtate of the Mahratta territories, they would be compelled to violate the frontiers of the ſtates of the Nizam, thoſe of the ceded countries, or thoſe of the Myſore, in ſeeking the means of ſubſiſtence. In either of theſe two events the right honorable governor of Fort St. George judged it expedient to hold in readineſs a force, not inferior to that which his excellency, in concert with General Stuart, had reſolved to aſſemble. At the ſame time, the circum-

ſtances of which his excellency made mention in his written diſpatches on this ſubject, and thoſe mentioned in the inſtructions of the Governor General to his excellency, dated 30th December 1802, removed every fear of hoſtilities taking place in the face of ſo conſiderable an Engliſh force on the Mahratta frontiers.

80. Lieutenant General Stuart neglected no means, according to the order of the Governor of Fort St. George, to advance his army towards the Mahratta territories, in caſe that the negotiation, which was to be carried on by the reſident at Poonah, for the concluſion of a treaty of defenſive alliance with his highneſs the Peiſhwah, ſhould render that meaſure neceſſary. Lord Clive, at the ſame time, according to the inſtructions of the Governor General, ordered the honorable Major General Welleſley, who commanded the auxiliary forces ſtationed in the Myſore, to encourage, by all poſſible means the diſpoſitions which the Jaghirdars of the ſouthern countries of his highneſs the Peiſhwah had manifeſted, conjointly with the Britiſh government, to ſupport his highneſs's cauſe.

81. The details of theſe operations, as well as the inſtructions, of different dates, given by the Governor General in council to the right honorable Governor of Fort St. George, concerning the meaſures then in queſtion, are in the regiſters noted in the margin.

HYDERABAD.

82. The Governor General now deems it expedient to draw the attention of your honorable committee to the affairs of Hyderabad, as connected with the tranſactions and operations at Poonah.

83. The nature of the inſtructions given to the reſident at Poonah, dated 23d June, 1803, required that ſimilar inſtructions ſhould be

given to the reſident at Hyderabad. From the reaſons aſſigned in the inſtructions addreſſed to the reſident at Poonah, the Governor General thought it might be advantageous to accede to a modification of the conditions p reſcribed by the treaty of Hyderabad, concluded on the 12th October 1800, by admitting the Peiſhwah to the advantages of a defenſive alliance. Theſe conditions were, that the Peiſhwah ſhould conſent to throw himſelf on the deciſion of the Company for any diſputes which might ariſe between the court of Hyderabad and that of Poonah, conformably to the treaty of Mhar, and that the Peiſhwah ſhould alſo conſent that his highneſs the Nizam ſhould be exempt from the payment of the Chout.

84. It was neceſſary to obtain the conſent of his highneſs the Nizam for a modification of thoſe conditions; and inſtructions were conſequently forwarded to the reſident at Hyderabad, to ſet every engine at work to accompliſh it. Theſe inſtructions are regiſtered in the labour No. 90. Conſultation of the 23d June, 1802.

85. The firſt conference on this ſubject at Hyderabad took place in the month of October following; the reſident, as had been foreſeen, found the court of Hyderabad extremely adverſe to the conceſſion required. The reſident, however, after a diſcuſſion of long duration, (No. 56, conference of the 3d February 1803,) ſucceeded in obtaining the conſent of his highneſs the Nizam, to a modification of the conditions, by which the Peiſhwah was admitted to the advantages of the defenſive alliance, according to certain aſſurances from the Britiſh government. Theſe aſſurances appeared to the Governor General to be of a nature that could not be confirmed; but that difficulty was removed by the ſubſequent ſucceſs of the reſident at Poonah, in obtaining the conſent of his highneſs the Peiſhwah, on the conditions preſcribed by the treaty of Hyderabad, to his admiſſion to the advantages of the defenſive alliance. The inſtructions of the

Governor General on this point are regiſtered in the conſultation No. 260, 21ſt February.

86. In receiving from the reſident at Poonah the demand which was made, of having a force ready on the frontiers of the Nizam's empire, the object of which would be to ſerve as a ſupport to the cauſe of the Peiſhwah, the reſident of Hyderabad prudently ſuggeſted to his highneſs the Nizam, the advantage of reinforcing the detachments of his highneſs's troops, ſtationed weſtward of his frontiers. His highneſs immediately acceded to the demand.

87. In the inſtructions of the Governor General to the reſident at Hyderabad, on the 16th November, by confirming the requiſition of the reſident at Poonah, as to the inſtantaneous preparation of a Britiſh force, and a ſubſequent letter and inſtruction dated 22d November 1802, the Governor General gave orders that the officer commanding the Britiſh army, which was to be ſent from Hyderabad to the frontiers, ſhould obey the orders of the reſident at Poonah, as to the march of the detachment.

88. Before that period, the court of Hyderabad had frequently expreſſed an anxious deſire to receive the two battalions of ſpahis, which, by the treaty of October 1800, were to be added to the auxiliary forces. Different circumſtances had occaſioned and juſtified the delay which had retarded the junction of that additional force. The ſtate of affairs, however, imperiouſly required that the ſubſidiary forces ſhould be completed as ſpeedily as poſſible, whether by its reference to military points, or to other local conſiderations, and poſſible circumſtances. That augmentation was to conſiſt of an European regiment, inſtead of the two battalions of ſpahis. The reſident at Hyderabad, therefore, propoſed to the court of Hyderabad that a regiment of Europeans ſhould be ſubſtituted for the additional batta-

ſions of ſpahis, ſtipulated by the treaty, and with ſome difficulty obtained its conſent to thoſe arrangements. Pending the iſſue of the reſident's negotiations on this ſubject, inſtructions were given by the Governor General to the right honourable governor of Fort St. George, 30th December 1802, by which Lord Clive had been deſired to be ready to ſend an European regiment to Hyderabad, upon the reſident's requiſition. Theſe inſtructions, together with the correſponding orders of the ſame date (No. 125, D, conference of the 21ſt February) to the reſident at Hyderabad, are regiſtered in the proceedings. Conference 252.

89. After the defeat of the Peiſhwah's and Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's combined forces, by Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar's troops, that chief, and Amrut-Row, addreſſed letters to his highneſs the Nizam, and to his miniſter Aazim-Aol-Omrah, ſoliciting the ſupport and protection of the court of Hyderabad, in favor of the revolution projected in the government of the Mahratta empire. The court of Hyderabad, in conformity to its engagements, communicated theſe overtures to the Britiſh reſident, and declared its intention to act wholly under the guidance of the Britiſh government, in regard to theſe overtures. The court of Hyderabad, however, having no regard to the principles of equity and juſtice which form the baſis of the operations of the Britiſh government, has given ſome proofs of its diſpoſition to ſupport the cauſe of the uſurper. The object of this policy was to ſecure to his highneſs the Nizam, the advantages which would have reſulted to him from the adminiſtration of Poonah; advantages which the court of Hyderabad feared it could not attain, if the projected alliance took place with the Peiſhwah.

90. Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar and Amrut-Row, afterwards notified their intention to ſend Baboo-Furkia, ſon of the late Hurry-Punt-Furkia, to Hyderabad, charged with private overtures. It was

uncertain whether this emiſſary would be received. The queſtion was referred for deciſion, from the Court of Hyderabad, to the Governor General, who was of opinion, that, by refuſing to receive that emiſſary, it would hold out the reſolution to oppoſe the views and intereſts of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, as well on the part of the Britiſh government, as on that of his highneſs the Nizam, which would by no means be in uniſon with the deſire of the Governor General, to appeaſe the troubles exiſting in the Mahratta empire, by means of an amicable negotiation; and that as to the accompliſhment of this object, all parties would be encouraged to appeal thereon to the united councils of the Britiſh government and his highneſs the Nizam. The Governor General was therefore of opinion, that the emiſſary ſent by Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar ſhould be received at Hyderabad. His excellency's detailed inſtructions of the 18th January, 1803, are regiſtered in the minutes of the 23d February, No. 260, B.

91. As to the detail of all the tranſactions of Hyderabad, connected with the affairs of the Mahratta empire, the ſubſtance of which is collected in the preceding paragraphs, the Governor General in council refers your honourable committee to the reſident's diſpatches, noted in the margin, and to the ſentiments and inſtructions of the Governor General, which had been given in conſequence of the correſpondence of the reſident, relative to the ſituation of the affairs of the Mahratta empire, and which are regiſtered in the minutes of the following date.

92. The Governor General in council conſiders it proper to give an account of the meaſures adopted in conſequence of the concluſion and ratification of the defenſive treaty of alliance with his highneſs the Peiſhwah.

93. It is certain, that the principal branches of the Mahratta ſtate had always been averſe to an alliance between the Britiſh go-

vernment and the ſovereign power of the Mahratta empire. It was alſo evident that the Peiſhwah had only entered into the treaty of defenſive alliance with the Britiſh government, becauſe his highneſs was convinced that he had no other way of recovering any part of his juſt authority, or of maintaining the tranquillity of his empire. The ſtate of his highneſs's affairs, conſequently, taking a favourable turn, his highneſs, ſupported by the ſentiments of the different branches of the Mahratta empire, would be deſirous of annulling the engagements he had made with the Britiſh government.

94. Under ſuch circumſtances it was not the intention of the Governor General to compel the Peiſhwah to fulfil his engagements ſcrupulouſly, at the riſk of involving the Company in a war with the combined Mahratta ſtates, to carry into effect his ideas for making uſe of the influence of the Britiſh power to re-eſtabliſh the Peiſhwah upon the Muſnud of Poonah, on the baſis of the auxiliary treaty recently concluded with his highneſs. The Governor General thought it material to pay attention to the principles by which his excellency had been guided. Thoſe principles were, to maintain peace with the Mahratta ſtates, and to preſerve the internal tranquillity of the Britiſh poſſeſſions.

95. The ſtipulations of the treaty on which his excellency founded his intention of facilitating the re-eſtabliſhment of the Peiſhwah's power, proceeded from the ſuppoſition that the majority of Mahratta Jaghirdars, and the great maſs of the people, would co-operate in that meaſure. Juſtice and policy forbad every attempt to give the Mahrattas a chief to whom the authority would not have been reſtored with the aſſent of all claſſes of his ſubjects. The conſtruction of the treaties lately concluded with the Peiſhwah, did not impoſe ſuch an obligation, and it was evident, whatever might have been the ſucceſs of our arms, the views of thoſe treaties could not have been accompliſhed by ſo extreme and violent a policy; his excellency the Governor

General conſequently reſolved to abandon every endeavor to reſtore the Peiſhwah to the Muſnud of Poonah, in caſe of oppoſition on the part of the majority of the Jaghirdars, and the maſs of the ſubjects of the Peiſhwah.

96. The Governor General moreover conſidered, that, though even the Jaghirdars ſhould decide to lend it their ſupport, it would be adviſable to advance a detachment of the Engliſh army towards the Mahratta territories; but if the whole Engliſh army collected at Hurry-haul were advanced towards the Mahratta territory, it would greatly diminiſh the internal ſafety of the Company's poſſeſſions in that part of India, and ſuch a movement would conſequently not accord with the principal object of that event.

97. With the view therefore of fulfilling our engagements with the Peiſhwah, without loſing ſight of the above mentioned objects, the Governor General was of opinion:

1ſt. That all the auxiliary forces which were near his highneſs the Nizam, ſhould join the Nizam's troops aſſembled on the weſtern frontiers of his ſtates, and all that army ſhould occupy the moſt advantageous ſtation on his territory and the neareſt to Poonah, and that it ſhould be held in readineſs to march, at a proper ſeaſon, directly towards that capital.

2d. That ſo great a portion of the Britiſh army aſſembled at Hurry-haul, which might be detached, nevertheleſs always taking care of the internal ſecurity of the Britiſh territories, ſhould march in concert and union with the Mahratta chiefs and Jaghirdars, occupying the ſouthern frontiers of the Mahratta territory, which would be attached to the Peiſhwah's cauſe; and that the reſt of the Britiſh army ſhould preſerve its poſition on the frontiers of the Myſore, for the protection of the ad-

vanced detachment, and to maintain the internal tranquillity of the Company's territory.

3d. That the advanced detachment ſhould go from Hurry-haul with the Mahratta forces which might join it there, either to Merriteh, or to any other place where the Peiſhwah might unite with this detachment, and that the one from Hurry-haul ſhould form a junction with the combined army of the Nizam, and the auxiliary troops of the Britiſh government, on the frontiers of the Nizam's empire.

98. The inſtructions, at length, of the Governor General, 2d Feb. 1803, No. 247, founded on the preceding obſervations, are regiſtered in the minutes of the 21ſt February 1803.

99. Copies of thoſe inſtructions were tranſmitted to the reſidents at Poonah and Hyderabad. The reſident at Poonah was charged to follow, for the future, in his operations, the ſpirit of the reſolutions and intentions deſcribed in thoſe inſtructions. as far as they ſhould be applicable to the different ſituations in which he might be placed. The Governor General left it to the judgment of the reſident at Poonah to determine the period proper for the advance of the army from the place which it occupied on the Nizam's frontiers towards Poonah; and the reſident at Poonah has been adviſed that the officer commanding the auxiliary forces would be obliged to conform to his ſuggeſtions either as to the time at which he ſhould begin his march from the frontiers of the Nizam's ſtate towards Poonah, or to any other point, which might have reference to the deſtination of that force.

100. The detailed inſtructions of the Governor General to the reſident at Poonah, dated 3d February 1803, are regiſtered in the minutes 21ſt February 1803, No. 208. Inſtructions were at the ſame time given to the reſident at Hyderabad, whereby he was charged to obtain

the conſent of his highneſs the Nizam, to permit all the army of the auxiliary forces to paſs through his highneſs's domains, in going upon the frontiers to join his highneſs's forces ſtationed in that part, agreeably to the plan of operations communicated to the government of Fort St. George. The reſident at Hyderabad was, beſides, enjoined to concert with the reſident at Poonah the poſition which it would be the moſt advantageous for the united army to occupy on the Nizam's frontiers, before it advanced towards Poonah, and the reſident at Hyderabad was charged to order the officer commanding the auxiliary forces to conform to all the orders which he might receive from the reſident at Poonah.

101. The inſtructions of the reſident at Hyderabad, the ſubſtance of which is ſtated in the preceding paragraphs, are regiſtered in the minutes of the 21ſt of February 1803, No. 269.

102. The governor now continues his report to your honorable committee, of the meaſures adopted by the right honorable Lord Clive, according to the inſtructions of the 2d February, the ſubſtance of which is related in the 92d and following paragraphs.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

103. By thoſe inſtructions the right honorable Governor General of Fort St. George, aided by the judgment of Lieutenant-general Stuart, and directed by the events which might occur, was authorized to determine the time at which it would be beſt to advance the Britiſh troops towards the Mahratta frontiers, and in like manner to point out the number of the forces which were to be detached from the firſt body of the army on that ſervice.

104. In paying attention to the advantage it would be of to ſecure, betimes, the arrival of the Britiſh troops at Poonah, and to confirm the favourable diſpoſition manifeſted by the Jaghirdars in the ſouthern territories of his highneſs the Peiſhwah, as well as the actual march of the auxiliary forces towards the weſtern frontiers of the Nizam, and conſidering the neceſſity of putting an end to the negotiations with the utmoſt poſſible ſpeed; Lord Clive was of opinion that the moment had arrived in which it was neceſſary for the Britiſh troops to enter the Mahratta territory, and his excellency, in conſequence, on the 27th February, charged his excellency Lieutenant-general Stuart, then preſent with the army on the Myſore frontiers, to adopt the requiſite meaſures on this head.

105. Lieutenant-general Stuart being abſent from the preſidency of Fort St. George, Lord Clive judged it neceſſary that the extent of the forces to be detached from the bulk of the army, ſhould be excluſively determined by Lieutenant-general Stuart, he always referring to the general ſenſe of the inſtructions of the Governor General, 2d February.

106. The great local knowledge and influence of Major-general Welleſley; the correſpondence ſo long eſtabliſhed between Major-general Welleſley and the Mahratta chiefs on the frontiers of the Myſore, and the confidence thoſe chiefs had in the approved talents, firmneſs, character and integrity of that officer, gave him all the titles neceſſary to acquit himſelf of the complicated duties of the command of the detachments deſtined to go to Poonah. This important command required the united efforts of great knowledge in the military art, great political experience, and no little diſcretion. Lord Clive, on this account, wiſhed Major-general Welleſley to be appointed to command the detachments which had already ſet off, and begged his excellency Lieutenant-general Stuart to give to Major-general Welleſley inſtruc-

tions for the regulation of his conduct, agreeably to the meaning of the inſtructions of the Governor General.

107. Conformably to the preceding orders, Lieutenant-general Stuart appointed a detachment from the main body of the army, and iſſued orders for it to aſſemble at Hyderabad, to advance upon the territory of the Mahrattas. The detachment was compoſed of a regiment of European and three of native cavalry; two regiments of European infantry, and ſix battalions of native infantry, with a force of artillery in proportion: the whole amounting to 1500 cavalry, and 6800 infantry. This army was joined by 2500 horſe of his highneſs the Rajah of Myſore. Lieutenant-general Stuart appointed the honourable Major-general Welleſley to the command of this detachment agreeably to Lord Clive's deſire.

108. Lieutenant-general Stuart charged the honorable Major-general Welleſley,

1ſt. To encourage the ſouthern Jaghirdars to declare in favor of the cauſe of the Peiſhwah; to employ every means to extinguiſh their mutual animoſity, and to induce them to unite their forces with the detachment advancing towards them for the re-eſtabliſhment of his highneſs's government.

2d. To advance towards Merriteh, and to form a junction with the Peiſhwah; or if it was thought uſeleſs or impoſſible, for his highneſs to direct his march towards that place, then to unite with ſuch of his highneſs's chiefs and troops as might be collected there.

3d. To open a communication and form a junction with the auxiliary forces from Hyderabad, and with the contingent of his highneſs the Nizam.

4th. To go, at all events, to Poonah, and to eſtabliſh in that capital an order of things favorable to the Peiſhwah's return, and to

the accompliſhment of the tenor of the treaty lately concluded between his highneſs and the Britiſh government.

109. The detail of the preceding arrangements is contained in the diſpatches of the right honorable Lord Clive, regiſtered in the minutes of the 7th March 1803, No. 10, 16, 18 and 20.

110. The Governor General in council, on the 4th of April, addreſſed a letter to the government of Fort St. George, wherein he approved of the meaſures laid down by his excellency, and by Lieutenant-general Stuart, and of the choice of the honorable Major-general Welleſley to command the troops ſent to Poonah; and the letter alſo included inſtructions relative to the Myſore government, as well as to the arrangements which had been adopted by the immediate authority of the government of Fort St. George.

111. Your honourable committee has been informed by the letter from the Governor General, of the 10th February 1803, that Mr. Webbe had been appointed reſident at Nagpore, and Major Malcolm had replaced the former reſident at Myſore. The reaſons which ſuggeſted the utility of this arrangement, with reference to the ſtate of the affairs of the Mahratta empire, have been aſſigned in the inſtructions addreſſed to the right honourable governor of Fort St. George, on that ſubject, dated 3d February. They are regiſtered in the minutes of the 21ſt February 1803, No. 248. After having received thoſe inſtructions, the right honorable governor of Fort St. George, adopted the meaſures neceſſary for carrying them into execution, and his excellency at the ſame time gave ſeparate inſtructions to his excellency Lieutenant-general Stuart and Major Malcolm, in regard to the means of keeping up a correſpondence with the Jaghirdars in the ſouthern diſtricts of the Peiſhwah's ſtates. Theſe inſtructions, together with the anſwers of Lieutenant-general Stuart and Major Malcolm

are regiſtered in the minutes of the 9th March 1803, No. 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.

112. Conformably with thoſe inſtructions Major Malcolm accompanied the honourable Major-general Welleſley in his march towards Poonah, and aſſiſted that officer in his negotiations with the Jaghirdars and officers of the Mahratta government in the ſouthern diviſions of the ſtates of his highneſs the Peiſhwah.

HYDERABAD.

113. It is here neceſſary to give a narrative of the operations of the reſident at Hyderabad in conſequence of the inſtructions which had been given him 3d February, and to which the 101ſt paragraph refers, as having tended to the plan of operations above mentioned.

114. The reſident at Hyderabad, impreſſed with the views of the Governor General in reſpect to the movement to be made by all the auxiliary forces to get forward, ſolicited and obtained the conſent of his highneſs the Nizam to advance the whole force; but he, at the ſame time, communicated the objections his highneſs had made againſt that meaſure, which would leave his perſon and the capital without adequate protection. In anſwer to this communication, the Governor General, in his inſtructions to the reſident, 6th March 1803, ſignified that although the terms of his excellency's inſtructions admitted the reſident's conſtruction of them, it was not his excellency's intention to order the adoption of ſuch meaſures as would leave the city of Hyderabad naked of Britiſh troops. The Governor General, however, foreſeeing all the hazard to which the Britiſh intereſt at Hyderabad might be expoſed by the abſence of thoſe troops, has not judged it expedient to give poſitive orders for the recal of the two bat-

talions to Hyderabad, in order to leave them near the perſon of his highneſs the Nizam, in compliance with the ſtipulation of an article of the treaty of Hyderabad. The Governor General left this point to the diſcretion of the reſident at Hyderabad, who was, however, to have reference to the Nizam's deſires. The Governor General at the ſame time gave his opinion on the ſubject of a better method of ſupplying the deficiency of Britiſh troops at Hyderabad; which was, to ſend a detachment from the army aſſembled on the frontiers of the Myſore. His excellency, in conſequence, made known to the reſident his intention of giving proviſional inſtructions to that effect, to the government of Fort St. George.

115. In conformity to that intention, the Governor General addreſſed a letter, dated 6th March 1803, to the right honourable governor of Fort St. George, praying his excellency to repreſent to Lieutenant-general Stuart the propriety of giving orders to a detachment compoſed of two battalions of native foot to go to Hyderabad, provided that this meaſure were compatible with the other military arrangements.

116. His excellency Lieutenant-general Stuart having conſented to the ſuggeſtion, two battalions were detached from the main body of the army ſtationed on the frontiers of the Myſore, and reached Hyderabad at the end of the month of April.

On the 17th February, the whole auxiliary army, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Stevenſon, marched from Hyderabad towards the frontiers of the Nizam's ſtates, for the purpoſe of forming a junction with the army of his highneſs the Nizam, and occupying a preparatory poſition for the Nizam's army, which was on its march to enter the Mahratta territory. On the 26th March, the auxiliary troops of Great Britain, conjointly with the Nizam's contingent, commanded by Colonel Stevenſon, encamped in the vicinity of

Perinda, near the weſtern frontiers of the Nizam; and on the 15th April arrived at Ockloor, where they were reinforced by his Majeſty's Scotch brigade, detached from Major-general Welleſley's army, and afterwards by that general's grand army.

117. The detail of the correſpondence of the reſident at Hyderabad with the commanding officer of the auxiliary forces, and the reſident at Poonah, according to the inſtructions of the Governor General, 3d February, will be found regiſtered in the conſultation of the 29th May and 22d June, 1803.

118. Before entering upon the operations of Major-general Welleſley, as directed by the inſtructions of his excellency Lieutenant-general Stuart, and the ſubſtance of which is related in the 111th paragraph, it is right to communicate to your honourable committee, in general terms, the progreſs of our affairs at the court of Hyderabad, connected with thoſe of the Mahratta empire, up to the time of the Peiſhwah's return to Poonah.

119. The 90th paragraph of this diſpatch ſpeaks of the intention of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar and Amrut-Row to ſend Baboo-Furkeen on a miſſion to the court of Hyderabad. It likewiſe contains the ſubſtance of the inſtructions of the Governor General to the reſident at Hyderabad, relative to the reception of that emiſſary. On the 24th February Baboo-Furkeen arrived at Hyderabad; the principal object of his miſſion was, apparently, to endeavour to detach his highneſs the Nizam from an alliance with the Britiſh government, and re-unite the Nizam with Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, for the purpoſe of carrying into execution the plan which Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar had formed for the future adminiſtration of the government of Poonah. His highneſs the Nizam, however, declared, in an unequivocal manner, the determination he had made to co-operate with the Britiſh

government to replace the Peiſhwah in the exerciſe of his legitimate authority. Baboo-Furkeen, being foiled in his attempt to gain the object of his miſſion, delivered to his highneſs the Nizam a ſpecification of the demands of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar and Amrut-Row. Theſe demands did not materially differ from thoſe preſented in writing, at different times, to the reſident at Poonah. The court of Hyderabad replied, in anſwer to the demands of Baboo-Furkeen, that the cloſe connexion eſtabliſhed between the Britiſh government and the ſtate of Hyderabad rendered the previous conſent of the Governor General indiſpenſably neceſſary, before any deciſion could be made on the propoſals of Baboo-Furkeen: that a negotiation of this nature was excluſively confided by the Governor General to the reſident at Poonah: but that the propoſitions and demands ſubmitted by the Mahratta envoy ſhould be communicated to the Governor General, that he might take them into conſideration.

120. The inſtructions of the Governor General to the reſident at Poonah, 11th February, on the ſubject of Holkar's demands, appeared to his excellency applicable to the propoſitions of the Mahratta envoy at Hyderabad. The Governor General, therefore, deemed it uſeleſs to give any other inſtruction on the ſubject.

121. The detail of Baboo-Furkeen's negotiations at Hyderabad is contained in the papers of the 9th May, No. 183, 198, 199, 200, 207, 208, 212, 213, 214, 243, 248, 276; and of the 22d June, No. 72, 87, 90.

122. The communications which the Governor General received at this period from the reſident at Hyderabad, concerning the news tranſmitted by the agent of his highneſs the Nizam to the court of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, or obtained by other channels, and particularly the news of the arrival of Jadnow-row, the confidential miniſter

of Scindeah to the court of the rajah of Berar, and that of the continuation of the warlike preparations in the ſtates of the rajah of Berar, gave the Governor General in council ſome reaſons to ſuſpect the exiſtence of a confederacy (which has ſince been brought to light) between Dowlut-Row-Scindeah and the rajah of Berar, againſt the intereſts of the Britiſh government and its allies. The rajah of Berar had himſelf teſtified, in a letter addreſſed to the Nizam, his entire diſapprobation of the concluſion of the treaty of Baſſein; and, by the recall of his vakeels from the court of Hyderabad, he further manifeſted his ſentiments and intentions.

As to the detail of the circumſtances and communications which his highneſs the Nizam had with the rajah of Berar and Scindeah, and which, on the Nizam's part, were wholly conducted according to the true meaning of the Nizam's alliance with the Britiſh government, we ſhall refer your honourable committee to the ſeries of diſpatches from the reſident at Hyderabad, regiſtered in the proceedings of the 9th May and 22d June, 1803.

MAJOR-GENERAL WELLESLEY.

123. The Governor General in council is now about to ſubmit to your honourable committee Major-general Welleſley's operations, according to the inſtructions of Lieutenant-general Stuart, the tenor of which inſtructions is contained in the 108th paragraph of this diſpatch.

124. Major-general Welleſley, on the 9th March, left Hurrighur, on the frontiers of the Myſore, and on the 12th croſſed the river Tumbuddra. The approach of the Britiſh troops, and their march acroſs the ſouthern countries of the Peiſhwah, engaged the chiefs and Jaghirdars, at variance with each other, to lay their quarrels aſide;

whilſt, on the other hand, the oppreſſed inhabitants of thoſe ruined territories were thereby re-animated. Major-general Welleſley, favoured by every claſs of inhabitants, who all entertained the ſame ſentiments of reſpect for the Britiſh government, and were equally deſirous for the ſucceſs of the cauſe in which it was engaged, had it in their power to give the army great aſſiſtance throughout its whole march. This favourable impreſſion muſt be principally attributed to the perſonal confidence of the chiefs, as well as the inhabitants, in the ability, juſtice, and honour, of Major general Welleſley. Juſtice ſhould alſo be done to the merit, judgment, character, and activity, of that diſtinguiſhed officer, who ſo advantageouſly directed the ſupply, as well as the movement, of his troops, to prevent pillage and every other exceſs, and to conciliate the inhabitants of the diſtricts through which he paſſed.

125. The Britiſh army was joined on its march by the greater part of the chiefs and Jaghirdars of thoſe territories. Nevertheleſs, no ſpecific engagement has been concluded with them; but they have been aſſured that they ſhould be particularly recommended to the Peiſhwah's favour, if they continued, by their conduct, to deſerve it. Several of thoſe chiefs, who had incurred the Peiſhwah's diſpleaſure, united with the Britiſh troops, on the promiſe of the Britiſh government to exert its influence to reſtore them to the confidence of their ſovereign.

126. A circumſtantial detail of the ſtate of the chiefs and Jaghirdars in the ſouthern parts of the Peiſhwah's empire, and a liſt of thoſe who joined the army commanded by Major-general Welleſley, are minuted in the regiſters, No. 48, 49; 9th May, 1803.

127. On the 15th April Major-general Welleſley formed a junction with the auxiliary forces and the troops of his highneſs the Nizam,

under the command of Colonel Stevenſon. The detachments of the army of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, under the command of Futteh-Sing and Meer-Khan, the firſt of which had gone as far ſouth as Meriteh, and the latter had occupied a poſt on the Nizam's frontiers near Bejopoar, retreated as the army of Major-general Welleſley advanced. The approach of Major-general Welleſley determined Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar to fall back from Poonah to Chandore, a town ſituated about 130 miles north-eaſt of Poonah, and Amrut-Row alone remained at Poonah with about 1500 men.

128. From theſe circumſtances, it appeared to Major-general Welleſley neceſſary to advance to Poonah with all the troops deſtined for the re-eſtabliſhment of the Peiſhwah in his ſtates; and as the country was extremely impoveriſhed, and a great quantity of forage was wanted, Major-general Welleſley reſolved ſo to diſpoſe of his troops that they could provide themſelves with forage and ſubſiſtence, and yet eaſily unite in caſe it ſhould become neceſſary. Major-general Welleſley conſequently ordered Colonel Stevenſon to quit his poſt near Akloos and go to Gardoon, leaving near that poſt, in the Nizam's territory, his highneſs's troops; and gave him orders to place himſelf, with his Britannic Majeſty's auxiliary troops, on the river Bheemah, towards Poonah, near the place where it unites with the river Mota-Mola.

129. After having completed theſe arrangements, General Welleſley continued his march towards Poonah, by the route of Baramooty. The general had, at different times, been informed by Colonel Cloſe that Amrut-Row, who was ſtill at Poonah, intended to plunder and burn that city upon the approach of the Britiſh troops. The Peiſhwah, who was then at Baſſein, intreated General Welleſley to detach ſome men from his highneſs's troops, to provide for the

ſafety of his highneſs's family, which was ſtill at Poonah. It was evident, that although even General Welleſley might have obtained officers from his highneſs's troops who would have marched towards Poonah, the army would not have been ſufficiently numerous and ſtrong to impede the execution of the project of Amrut-Row; for this reaſon, General Welleſley reſolved to begin his route with the Engliſh cavalry, and the Mahratta troops belonging to the Peiſhwah, as ſoon as the Britiſh army ſhould arrive within a forced march of Poonah. In the mean while, news was received that Amrut-Row was ſtill in the vicinity of Poonah on the 18th April, and had ſent the Peiſhwah's family into the fortreſs of Saogur, a ſtep which was ſuppoſed to announce the deſtruction of the town. General Welleſley, in conſequence, ſet off during the night of the 19th April, 1803, and directed his courſe over a country extremely rugged and uneven, and by a difficult paſſage, the little Bhoor-ghaut, about 40 miles from Poonah, where he arrived at the head of the Engliſh cavalry, 20th April, 1803, after having performed, ſince the morning of the 19th, about 60 miles in 32 hours. Early in the morning of the 20th Amrut-Row received intelligence of the march of the Britiſh army, and made a precipitate retreat, leaving the town uninjured. Major-general Welleſley and the Britiſh troops were hailed as the deliverers of the city. The few inhabitants who had remained, and thoſe who had left their habitations and fled to the neighbouring mountains during Holkar's uſurpation, gave a proof of their confidence in the Britiſh government, by returning immediately to their reſpective houſes, and reſuming their different occupations. It is a circumſtance honourable to the Engliſh character, and happy for our intereſts in that part of India, that the firſt effects of the Britiſh influence over the Mahratta empire had been the preſervation of the capital of the empire from impending ruin, and the reſcue of its inhabitants from violence and rapine.

130. The detail of Major-general Wellesley's operations in his march across the Mahratta territories, until his arrival at Poonah, may be seen in his dispatches addressed to Lieutenant-general Stuart. Copies have been transmitted to the Governor General by the right honourable Lord Clive, in his excellency's dispatches, which are registered in the papers No. 29, 32, 36, 38, 46, 50, 55, 9th May, 1803, and No. 1, 6, 8, 22nd January, 1803.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

131. It is to the purpose here to cast an eye over the military dispositions adopted at Fort St. George, after the departure of the army of Major-general Wellesley, from Hurryhar towards Poonah, 9th March.

132. The grand army continued to occupy the southern banks of the Toombuddra, for the purpose of preserving tranquillity in the British possessions, and protecting, against foreign attack, the ceded districts and the territories of the Mysore Rajah, as well as those of the Nizam, by keeping in check the southern Jaghirdars of the Mahratta empire, and being always ready to give assistance to the troops, which were marching in front.

133. Lieutenant-general Stuart being of opinion, that the above-mentioned plans would be better effected by placing his army beyond the frontiers, and Lord Clive being of the same opinion, the army crossed the Toombuddra in the month of May, and marched towards Moodgul, a place situate between the Kistna and the Toombuddra, where it arrived at the end of the said month.—29th Dec. No. 116, 119, 123, 124, 125.

POONAH.

134. The numerous and different communications contained in the diſpatches of the reſident at Poonah, addreſſed to the Governor General, from the concluſion of the treaty of Baſſein, to the return of his highneſs the Peishwah to Poonah, prevent the incloſing in this diſpatch an exact recital of the operations of that officer and of the different events which had occurred during the reſidence of his highneſs the Peiſhwah at Baſſein. The reſident at Poonah has already ſent to your honourable committee, the particulars of the operations and tranſactions in that part during the period abovementioned, and the detail of thoſe tranſactions and operations is regiſtered in the minutes of the 21ſt of July, 1803, No. 160, 163, 172, 173, 182, 183, 185, 195, 199, 200, 201, 203, 208, 211, 215, 216, 217, 221, 222, 224, and of the 9th May, 1803.

135. The Governor General in council thinks it right to acquaint you with the correſpondence eſtabliſhed between the reſident at Poonah, and Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, on the ſubject of accommodating the diſputes which exiſted between that chief and his highneſs the Peiſhwah, and to refer particularly to the papers which contain the detail of that correſpondence.

136. On the 1ſt of January, 1803, the reſident received a letter from Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, who was then at Poonah. In that letter he expreſſed his deſire to be reconciled with his highneſs the Peiſhwah; and nearly at the ſame time, the vakeels went from Holkar to the place where the Peiſhwah reſided, and communicated to Colonel Cloſe the propoſitions with which they were charged.—Theſe propoſitions were,

1ſt. That the Peiſhwah ſhould pay Juſwunt-Row-Holkar a crore of rupees to defray the expenſes of his army.

2nd. That his highneſs ſhould make over a fortreſs to Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar.

3rd. That his highneſs ſhould compel Scindeah to liberate Khandy-Row-Holkar from priſon, and to acknowledge Khandy-Row-Holkar as the chief and repreſentative of the family of Holkar. Theſe propoſitions were conſidered by the Peiſhwah, as extravagant in the higheſt degree.

137. The reſident tranſmitted to the Governor General a copy of the anſwer which he made to Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar's letter, in which anſwer Colonel Cloſe informed that chief of the treaty concluded at Baſſein, and charged him to make known to the Governor General his deſires and ſentiments in reſpect to the differences ſubſiſting between him and his highneſs the Peiſhwah, ſignifying, that his excellency would be diſpoſed to adjuſt their diſputes on juſt and equitable principles, (21ſt July, 1803, No. 181, 182, 183, and 184.)

138. In compliance with the reſolution, which the Governor General had taken, to make uſe of all poſſible means to effect the reintegration of his highneſs the Peiſhwah, by means of an amicable negotiation, the Governor General, on the 11th February 1803, gave inſtructions to the reſident at Poonah on the ſubject of the propoſitions of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar.

139. His excellency was of the ſame opinion as the Peiſhwah, and conſidered Holkar's propoſitions as almoſt inadmiſſible; and thought that the right of Caſher-Row to ſucceed his father, the late Tuckojee-Holkar, could not be diſputed: that, conſequently, every demand founded on the violation of that right muſt be rejected: that terms of accommodation between the Peiſhwah and Holkar ſhould be offered to Holkar, as far as the Peiſhwah ſhould be authoriſed, and policy permit him to grant them: that his highneſs ſhould even offer a ſum of mo-

ney to Holkar, on condition of his immediately quitting Poonah; and that it would be to the advantage of his highneſs to grant Holkar a fort, and jaghire or province, if, by ſuch a ſacrifice, the tranquillity of the Dekkan could be purchaſed.

140. The reſident was charged to ſignify to Holkar, that the Britiſh government and the Peiſhwah would uſe their influence to bring about an accommodation between Scindeah and Holkar. The reſident was further charged to remonſtrate againſt the injuſtice of Holkar's demand, and to demand, in the name of the Britiſh government and the Peiſhwah, that Holkar ſhould leave Poonah, and ceaſe his oppoſition to the Peiſhwah's re-eſtablishment, giving him to underſtand, that if he refuſed to liſten to reaſonable terms of accommodation, the allied army would compel him to ſubmit to the lawful authority of his ſovereign. Inſtructions were therefore, at the ſame time, given to the reſident at the court of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and he was charged to point out to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah the advantage that would reſult to him, if he would conſent for the British government to arbitrate the diſputes between him and Holkar.

141. The detail of the correſpondence eſtablished between the reſident at Poonah and Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, as well as the communications which he made to the Peishwah, on the ſubject of an accommodation between his highneſs and Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, are regiſtered in the minutes of the 21ſt February 1803, No. 131, 181, 182, 183, 184, 195, 196, 197, 203, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215. It is here ſufficient to ſay, that Holkar's refuſal of relaxing any thing from the demands which he had made to the Peishwah, and his highneſs's indignation at the treacherous conduct and exorbitant demands of his real ſubjects, prevented the reſident from ſucceeding in the aim of the inſtructions of the Governor General, dated 11th February.

142. The reſident at Poonah, according to the inſtructions he had received from the Governor General, eſtabliſhed a correſpondence between Lieutenant-general Stuart and the government of Bombay, and Major-general Welleſley and Colonel Stevenſon The details of thoſe inſtructions will be found in the conſultations of the 9th May, No. 133, 134, 135, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145.

BOMBAY.

143. During Major-general Welleſley's approach towards Poonah, diſpoſitions were made at Bombay for the return of his highneſs the Peiſhwah to his capital. The detachment of the Britiſh troops deſigned for the immediate defence of his highneſs the Peiſhwah at Baſſein was increaſed, on the repreſentation of the reſident at Poonah, and put under the protection of his Majeſty's 84th regiment, commanded by Colonel Murray. For the detail of his highneſs's route towards Poonah, and of the meaſures adopted on that occaſion, your honorable committee is referred to the conſultations of the 22d June 1803, No. 44, 45, 46, 53, 54, 55, 56.

144. His highneſs arrived at Chinchore on the 6th of May, and had a conference with the honorable Major-general Welleſley; and on the 13th of the ſame month his highneſs, accompanied by his brother Chimmajee-Appa, and by a numerous retinue of the principal chiefs of the Mahratta empire, marched towards the city of Poonah, and after having entered his palace, reſumed his ſeat on the Muſnud, and received the preſents of his principal ſervants.

DOWLUT-ROW-SCINDEAH.

145. To preſerve the connection in the account of the tranſactions and operations, it is requiſite here to pay attention to the journey of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah towards the Dekkan, and to the negotiations which have taken place at his court between that chief and the Britiſh reſident, after the arrival of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah at Boorhampour.

146. Dowlut-Row-Scindeah was at Oujein, the capital of his empire in the province of Malwah, when he was informed of the defeat of his army under the command of Suddaſher-Bhow, at Poonah, by the forces of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar. Dowlut-Row-Scindeah immediately ſet about uniting and augmenting his forces, with the intention of marching againſt Holkar.

147. Dowlut-Row-Scindeah left Oujein in the month of November 1802, and was afterwards joined by Ambujee, and the Bhies, or ladies of the family of the laſt Madajee-Scindeah, with their reſpective forces. (Conſultations 22d February 1803, No. 22, 23 and 24.)

148. On the 13th January, Dowlut-Row-Scindeah took poſſeſſion of Mehyſur, the principal city belonging to Holkar's family. On the 23d January, Dowlut-Row-Scindeah arrived on the banks of the Nerbudda, which river he croſſed on the 4th February. From the Nerbudda, Dowlut-Row-Scindeah continued his march towards Boorhampour, where he arrived on the 20th February.

149. By the detached letter of the Governor General, addreſſed to your honorable committee on the 24th December 1802, your honorable committee has been informed that the Governor General had determined to employ, conjointly with the meaſures which ſhould be

adopted to re-eſtabliſh the Peiſhwah on the Muſnud of Poonah, the renewal of the propoſitions of the Britiſh government to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, to admit him to the advantages of the defenſive alliance. Conformably to that reſolution, the reſident at the court of Scindeah, received orders to ſet off immediately for Futteghur, to repair to the camp of the chief, for the purpoſe of concerting with Scindeah, the means for reſtoring his highneſs the Peiſhwah to the Muſnud of Poonah, and to propoſe to Scindeah the terms on which that chief ſhould be admitted into the general defenſive treaty concluded with the Peiſhwah.

150. Thoſe inſtructions which are contained in the letters addreſſed to the reſident to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, under dates of the 17th and 29th November 1802, are detailed in our minutes of the 22d February, No. 11, A. 16, A.

151. On the 13th December 1802, the Governor General received a letter from Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, in which he made him acquainted with his departure from Oujein, to go to the Dekkan, for the purpoſe of re-eſtabliſhing order and tranquillity in that country, and teſtified the deſire he had, that, in conſideration of the good underſtanding which ſubſiſted between the Britiſh government and the Peiſhwah, and the connection in which Scindeah found himſelf with regard to the two ſtates as guaranty of the treaty of Salbye, the Britiſh government, "in concert and concurrently with Scindeah, would conſider as the object of its attention, the confirmation of the attachment and of the eſtabliſhed union, and the maintenance of the obligations of amity and reſpect towards his highneſs the Peiſhwah, conformably to the engagements which had heretofore exiſted."

152. In conſidering the equivocal ſtyle and reſerve which generally diſtinguiſhes the Mahratta writings, and in paying attention to the affairs of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and to the evident motives which

ſway his views and intereſts, it is not without reaſon judged that the expreſſions above quoted comprehend, on the part of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, the propoſition to induce the Britiſh government to co-operate in re-eſtabliſhing the Peiſhwah on the Muſnud of Poonah, in terms as direct as thoſe which are generally adopted by the Mahrattas in their political correſpondence.

153. Every ſort of doubt on this ſubject was, notwithſtanding, removed, in the ſequel, by the receipt of a copy of the anſwer which Dowlut-Row-Scindeah made to the letter of the reſident at Poonah, addreſſed to that chief the 9th January, 1803. By that letter he announced to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, that treaties of defenſive alliance had been concluded between the Britiſh government and the Peiſhwah, and that a Britiſh army would be ſtationed in the ſtates of the Peiſhwah, in virtue of thoſe ſame engagements; and expreſſed the hope that the Governor General entertained, that Dowlut-Row-Scindeah would co-operate with the Britiſh government to arrange the Peiſhwah's affairs, and to re-eſtabliſh his highneſs's authority at Poonah. In anſwer to that letter Dowlut-Row-Scindeah wrote to the reſident at Poonah in theſe terms:

" I have been honoured with your agreeable letter, in which you give me to underſtand, that as relations of amity had long ſubſiſted between the Peiſhwah Saheb-Behauder and the Engliſh company, engagements with Behauder reſpecting a defenſive alliance have been concluded between the two ſtates, and that conſequently, in conſidering the events which had occurred at Poonah, the Governor General had reſolved to ſend an army into that part, for the purpoſe, with my conſent and co-operation, of puniſhing the rebels. In truth, my friend, the old relations of amity and union which exiſt between the different ſtates render neceſſary ſuch a deſign, and ſuch a co-operation. My army, which has marched from Oujein to the

Dekkan, with the intention of laying the duſt of trouble and chaſtiſing the inſolent, croſſed the Nerbudda on the 8th February under happy auſpices, and will ſoon arrive at Boorhampour. My friend Colonel Collins, who, from the orders of his excellency the moſt noble Governor General, has quitted Ferruckabad to come to this place, may be expected to join me in ſome days, ſo that the intereſts of the different ſtates may be conſolidated, and admit of no diſtinction, upon the arrival of my army at Boorhampour. I ſhall hereafter inform you of the meaſures which will be judged neceſſary for the arrangement and termination of the affairs. God wills that, by his divine favor and an amicable co-operation, the evil deeds of the wicked ſhould effectually ceaſe."

154. It is evident, that theſe words make known, not only Scindeah's concurrence in the concluſion of the defenſive engagements between the Britiſh government and the Peiſhwah, and in the march of a Britiſh army to re-eſtabliſh his highneſs the Peiſhwah on the Muſnud of Poonah; but alſo the intention, which that chief had, to concur in accompliſhing the deſign, by combining the employment of his military forces with thoſe of the Britiſh government.

155. The Governor General in council is therefore convinced, that, at the period of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's addreſſing to the Governor General, the letter, the ſubſtance of which is recited in the 151ſt preceding paragraph, Dowlut-Row-Scindeah deſired to obtain the co-operation of the Britiſh government, to deſtroy the power of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, and to replace his highneſs the Peiſhwah upon the Muſnud of Poonah, and that Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's view in writing that letter to him, was to requeſt his co-operation.

156. But it is now evident that the ſubſequent views of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, were not to reſtore the Peiſhwah, to his highneſs's

antient legitimate authority, but to reſume the aſcendancy and undue influence which his Durbar had exerciſed in the Mahratta empire, and which he had loſt by the ſucceſs of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, and the ſubverſion of the government of Poonah.

157. From the demand made by Dowlut-Row-Scindeah for the co-operation of the Britiſh power, the Governor General in Council confidently hoped, that this chief would have heartily concurred in the meaſures which might be adopted by the Britiſh government, to re-eſtabliſh the Peiſhwah on the Muſnud of Poonah, a ſtep which appeared, on every account, neceſſary for the re-eſtabliſhment of Scindeah's affairs in the Mahratta empire.

158. According to the inſtructions which the Governor General gave to the reſident at Poonah, the ſubſtance of which is related in the 52nd paragraph preceding, Colonel Collins ſet off from Futteghur on the 20th December, 1802, and on the 27th February, 1803, arrived in the vicinity of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's camp near Boorhampour.

159. Colonel Collins, on the 4th of this month, received a diſpatch from the reſident at Poonah, wherein he communicated to him the concluſion of the treaty of Baſſein, and appriſed colonel Collins that he had tranſmitted the news thereof to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah. Colonel Collins thought it right, without loſs of time, to announce to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah his knowledge of the treaty, and to acquaint the chief that he was authoriſed by the Governor General to contract, with him, engagements, ſimilar to thoſe concluded with his highneſs the Peiſhwah. Upon this communication, colonel Collins received an anſwer from Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, whereby he referred the moſt important points of Colonel Collins's letter to a perſonal conference.

160. The correſpondence of colonel Collins during his march to Scindeah's camp (Conſultation 22nd Feb. 1802, No. 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32) comprehends no other points of ſuch importance, as to draw particular attention in the courſe of this diſpatch. The Governor General in council, therefore, conſiders it ſufficient to refer your honourable committee to the minutes, in which that part of Colonel Collins's correſpondence is regiſtered. (Conſultation, 21ſt April, No. 12, 13, 14, 15, 17.)

161. On the 1ſt March, 1803, colonel Collins paid his firſt viſit to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and was received with marks of reſpect and attention.

162. Colonel Collins's negotiations with Dowlut-Row-Scindeah being extremely important, as they contain the evidence of the unjuſt views and intentions of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, as well as the ſolicitude and ſerious efforts of the Britiſh government, to bring about the juſt and moderate aim of its policy by mild means, the Governor General in council conſiders, that he ſhould relate the progreſs of thoſe negotiations in the courſe of this diſpatch, by paying attention to the inſtructions tranſmitted to the reſident in the order of the dates.

163. Although Dowlut-Row-Scindeah had been informed by a letter, which the Governor General had addreſſed to that chief on the ſubject of Colonel Collins's miſſion, as well as by the reſident's letter, which is mentioned in the 150th foregoing paragraph, that he was charged with propoſitions of an important nature, Dowlut-Row-Scindeah prolonged the commencement of the negotiation on frivolous pretexts, and endeavoured to ſhake it off, until the 11th of March, a period at which he gave Colonel Collins an opportunity of ſubmitting to him, in general terms, the propoſitions with which that reſident

was charged on the part of the Britiſh government. (21ſt April, No. 27, 28, 29, and 31.)

164. Colonel Collins told Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, that he was charged to conſult with him upon the moſt efficacious way of reſtoring tranquillity in the Dekkan; that he was likewiſe to offer Scindeah the mediation of the Britiſh government, for effecting a reconciliation between him and Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, and that the government uniformly deſiring to cement and ſtrengthen the relations of amity and alliance which had ſo long exiſted between his highneſs the Peiſhwah, Scindeah, and the Britiſh government, had moreover charged Colonel Collins to make Scindeah the offer, to admit him to the advantages of the defenſive alliance, upon the terms recently concluded with his highneſs the Peiſhwah.

165. To this communication, one of Scindeah's principal miniſters anſwered, on his maſter's behalf, that the important nature of thoſe propoſitions rendered mature deliberation upon the anſwers to be given to them abſolutely neceſſary, and deſired that ſome time might be granted for it. The miniſter, however, accompanied this anſwer with aſſurances of Scindeah's diſpoſition to concur in the deſires of the Britiſh government.

166. On the 16th of March, one of the miniſters of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah came to ſee the reſident, for the purpoſe of communicating the anſwer which he had been charged to make to him in the following view: That in regard to the propoſitions of conſulting with Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, on the moſt effectual means of reſtoring and maintaining tranquillity in the Dekkan, they were conformable to the relations of amity which exiſted between the two ſtates.

167. That with regard to the mediation propoſed by the Britiſh

government, to effect a reconciliation between Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, the miniſter had been charged to obſerve, that the affairs of Scindeah's family and Holkar had always been common, or rather made but one claſs, and that, hitherto, the diſputes which had ariſen amongſt them, were, in like manner, done away.

168. Upon the remark made by colonel Collins, that in every thing which the miniſter had diſcloſed in his anſwer, he gave no direct anſwer, either to the firſt or ſecond propoſition, he replied, that Scindeah had not told him, whether it was his intention to accede to, or reject thoſe propoſitions, and that he had propoſed to Colonel Collins all that he was authoriſed to ſay on theſe points.

169. With regard to the third propoſition, the miniſter obſerved, that Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, who was guarantee of the treaty of Salbye, had been aſtoniſhed that the laſt defenſive alliance was concluded between the Peiſhwah and the Britiſh government, without his being informed of it before. That after having perſonally conferred with the Peiſhwah, Scindeah would be informed of the real ſtate of the circumſtances, and he would afterwards act in that manner which ſhould appear convenient and proper.

170. The argument founded on the ſituation in which Dowlut-Row-Scindeah finds himſelf, between the Britiſh government and the Peiſhwah, as guarantee of the treaty, had already influenced and directed the inſtructions addreſſed, by the Governor General, to Colonel Collins, on the 20th November, 1802, and 11th February, 1803, papers of which mention has been made, in paragraphs 140 and 150 of this diſpatch.

171. The Governor General in the inſtructions given on this ſubject obſerved, that to make the Peishwah reſponſible to Scindeah, for the

acts of his adminiſtration, as the acknowledged, executive chief of the Mahratta empire, would be to deſtroy the relations exiſting between them; that the Peiſhwah muſt be conſidered as free to contract any engagement that he might judge ſuitable, independently of the will of every other inferior member of the Mahratta ſtate; that in his quality of guarantee of the treaty of Salbye, Scindeah was ſimply authoriſed to compel the execution of the treaty in its true ſenſe, by that party which might go from the ſtipulations which it contained; that in this quality, he could not be conſidered as having the power to prevent the contracting parties from concluding a further engagement, or even of revoking the ſtipulations of the treaty of Salbye by mutual conſent, and that at all events, his intereſts and dignity, as a member of the Mahratta empire, were taken ſufficiently into conſideration by the effect of the offer that was made to admit him as a contracting party, into the defenſive treaty with the Peiſhwah, or to contract ſeparate engagements between him and the Britiſh government upon the baſis of that treaty.

172. Therefore, to anſwer the evaſive pretext of wiſhing to be conſulted in his quality of guarantee of the treaty of Salbye, before the concluſion of any engagement which might partake of the nature of thoſe contracted with the Peiſhwah, Colonel Collins made uſe of the arguments ſuggeſted by the inſtructions of the Governor General.

173. To anſwer the deſire which Dowlut-Row-Scindeah manifeſted, as to the neceſſity of a perſonal conference with the Peiſhwah, before he came to any reſolution on the ſubject of the third propoſition, Colonel Collins obſerved, that it either implied a doubt of the actual concluſion of defenſive engagements with the Peiſhwah, of which, however, Scindeah had been officially informed, as well by himſelf as by Colonel Cloſe; or to indicate a deſign of ſeeking to prevent the fulfilment of the arrangements lately concluded between the Britiſh go-

vernment and the Peiſhwah; and Colonel Collins gave him to underſtand, that ſuch an intention on the part of Scindeah would undoubtedly be conſidered by the Britiſh government as a breach of the relations of amity exiſting between the two ſtates. To theſe obſervations the miniſter declared he was not authoriſed to return any anſwer.

174. The minutes of this conference were taken down in writing by Scindeah's miniſter; but the reſident did not receive the above, as an anſwer, until the 24th March, the time at which he obtained a conference with Dowlut-Row-Scindeah.

175. Colonel Collins began his conference by expreſſing the ſatisfaction that he felt in having a perſonal converſation, and the hope he had formed of obtaining a knowledge of the real ſentiments and intentions of that chief; he afterwards remarked, that the Governor General had ſuppoſed that the friendly propoſitions with which the reſident had been charged, could not fail to be agreeable to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and he expreſſed his regret that the indeciſive nature of the anſwers which Scindeah's miniſter had made to thoſe propoſitions, made it believed that the court of Scindeah was diſſatisfied with the conduct which the Britiſh government had adhered to in the late troubles of the Mahratta empire.

176. Colonel Collins then obſerved, that the timely interpoſition of the Britiſh government had not only preſerved the acknowledged chief of the Mahratta empire from the deſtruction which threatened him, and fruſtrated the ambitious projects of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, after the defeat of the united forces of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah and the Peiſhwah by Holkar's arms, but had alſo prevented the injury which the power and intereſts of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah muſt have felt by the elevation of his enemies to the ſupreme authority of the

Mahratta empire, an event which could only have been prevented by the efforts of the Britiſh government.

177. The reſident concluded by demanding, with earneſtneſs, that Dowlut-Row-Scindeah would declare his real ſentiments and intentions.

178. In anſwer to the reſident's obſervations, Scindeah's miniſters abandoned their firſt pretenſion, concerning the right of Scindeah to be conſulted, as guarantee of the treaty of Salbye, before the concluſion of any new engagement between the Britiſh government and his highneſs the Peiſhwah, and they acknowledged that the meaſures of the Britiſh government had produced great advantage to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, but inſiſted that the Peiſhwah ought to have informed Dowlut-Row-Scindeah of the terms of the treaty which he had concluded with the Britiſh government.

179. Colonel Collins reminded them of the conſtant amity which the Peiſhwah had always ſhewn towards Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and afterwards required the communication of Scindeah's anſwers to the friendly propoſitions of the Britiſh government; he moreover inſiſted upon a ſincere explanation of the intention of Scindeah with regard to the treaty of Baſſein.

180. Dowlut-Row-Scindeah ſaid that he could give no deciſive anſwer to the propoſitions of the Britiſh government, before the reſult of a conference which he propoſed to have with the agent, deputed to his camp, on the part of the Peiſhwah, whoſe arrival was expected every inſtant.

181. Dowlut-Row-Scindeah then made a clear declaration as follows:

"That he had no intention to impede the performance of the arrangements lately concluded between the Peiſhwah and the Britiſh government; but that he ſhould on the contrary desire to perfect the amity which then exiſted between the Peiſhwah, the Britiſh government, and his own ſtates." (9th May, No. 192.)

182. Five days after this unequivocal declaration, one of Scindeah's miniſters waited upon the resident and made ſeveral remonſtrances on behalf of Scindeah, againſt the approach of the Britiſh troops towards Poonah, accompanying theſe remonſtrances with intreating that orders might be given to prevent their proceeding any further. The march of the Britiſh troops towards Poonah was, however, the neceſſary conſequence of the arrangements concluded between the Britiſh government and the Peiſhwah; in the way of which arrangements Scindeah had by his declaration promiſed to place no obſtacle. Before the concluſion of the conference, the resident aſſured Scindeah's miniſter that it was not in his power to prevent the march of the Britiſh troops, and that by a reference to the ſupreme government they could not expect Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's deſires to be of any effect, ſince the Britiſh troops would be at Poonah before they could receive any order to ſtop their march.

183. On the 8th of April the resident went to the Durbar to deliver to Scindeah a letter which the Governor General had addreſſed to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah in conſequence of an unjuſt demand made by ſome of Scindeah's officers, at the court of Hyderabad, for the payment of the chout. In that letter the Governor General took the opportunity of offering the mediation of the Britiſh government to accommodate the diſputes which ſubſiſted between the Nizam and Dowlut-Row-Scindeah.

184. This letter was received with demonſtrations of extreme re-

ſpect, and ſatisfactory reaſons were afterwards given on the ſubject of the complaint; but neither at this nor at any other time did Scindeah and his miniſters take notice of the paragraph in the letter of the Governor General, wherein he ſaid that Colonel Collins was charged to concert with Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, the means of effecting an amicable accommodation of the differences which exiſted between him and Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, and all the methods employed by the reſident to attract Scindeah's attention to that ſubject have been ineffectual. Colonel Collins perceived in his converſation, that the court of Scindeah was equally alarmed and diſſatisfied with the approach of the Britiſh army towards Poonah. (22d June, No. 35.)

185. On the 18th April, Ectul-Punth, who afterwards negotiated the treaty of peace, concluded by Major-general Welleſley, with Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, at Serje-Anjengaum, waited upon the reſident accompanied by the miniſter, who had before directed the conferences with Colonel Collins. Ectul-Punth at firſt ſupported the right of Scindeah as guarantee of the treaty of Salbye, to be mediator between the Britiſh government and the Peiſhwah, in the treaty of Baſſein. The reſident referred him back to the anſwer which had already, on a prior occaſion, been given to that propoſition, and which is pointed out in the 170th preceding paragraph.

186. Scindeah's miniſter then obſerved, that the approach of the Britiſh troops had been cauſed by doubts and ſuſpicions in Scindeah's Durbar. In the courſe of this conference, which was marked by a great degree of intemperance and defenſive violence on the part of Ectul-Punth, that miniſter, in an elevated and inſulting tone of voice, demanded whether it was intended, by the treaty of Baſſein, to take the turban from Scindeah's head.

187. The Colonel, in anſwer, aſſured him of the mild intentions of

the Britiſh government, and replied to his repreſentation upon the approach of the Britiſh troops to Poonah, by arguments ſimilar to thoſe which he had made uſe of on a former occaſion.

188. On the 4th May, Scindeah ſet out from the neighbourhood of Boorhampour, and the Britiſh reſident, in compliance with Scindeah's deſire, followed him on the 5th. (Conſultations, 22d June, No. 145, 147.)

189. It is here neceſſary to obſerve (Conſultations 21ſt April, No. 20, 23, 26, 32), that ſo ſoon as the 27th February, the day of the reſident's arrival in Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's camp, Colonel Collins was informed that an alliance had been entered into between Scindeah and the other Mahratta chiefs, to undertake hoſtile deſigns againſt the Britiſh government and its allies. The prime-miniſter of Jador-Row-Scindeah had been ſent as a deputation, on the eve of the Britiſh reſident's arrival, to the court of the Rajah of Berar. That miniſter's nephew was a ſhort time after ſent to the Peiſhwah, to make remonſtrances to him on the line of conduct he had purſued, in concluding the treaty of Baſſein. And, nearly at the ſame period, vakeels arrived at the camp of Scindeah, with inſtructions from Holkar, to negotiate an accommodation of their diſputes. The ſubſequent information, which the reſident procured, tended to corroborate the belief of the exiſtence of a hoſtile alliance. The Rajah of Berar took the field with a great army, incited thereto by Scindeah's miniſter; and the clear object of Scindeah's departure from Boorhampour was to unite with the Rajah of Berar and conſult with him on the ſituation of affairs.

190. The exiſtence of any ſuch confederacy appeared to the Governor General extremely doubtful. Conſidering the local ſituation, and paying attention to the power and reſources of Scindeah and the

Rajah of Berar, it was difficult to believe that they could have any intention to overthrow the Britiſh government or to annul the treaty of Baſſein at the riſk of involving themſelves in a war with the Britiſh government. It appeared probable that if ſuch a combination had been formed, its aim was merely defenſive, without covering any hoſtile view. At the ſame time the advice which the Governor General had received at the beginning of the month of May, as well from the reſident at the court of Scindeah as from that at Hyderabad, upon the diſpoſitions of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and upon the march which the whole body of his army was to make to Poonah, together with the reports of a confederacy between that chief and the Rajah of Berar, the aim of which was to annul the treaty of Baſſein, proved the advantage there might be in taking early precautions againſt every poſſible chance. His excellency conſequently reſolved to demand of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah an immediate and ſatisfactory explanation of his pacific intentions.

191. Although his highneſs the Peiſhwah had not, at this juncture, been reinſtated in his capital, the news which the Governor General had received that Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar had retreated from Poonah, that the Britiſh troops commanded by Major-general Welleſley were advancing towards that city, and that, in ſhort, all the arrangements made for the ſupport of the cauſe of the Peiſhwah were about to take effect, added to his excellency's conviction that the reſtoration of the Peiſhwah to his legitimate authority was at that period effected, or could not fail of being ſo, by the exertions of the Britiſh government.

192. Whilſt Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar continued to be at the head of a powerful army in the neighbourhood of Poonah, and maintained in the Mahratta empire the aſcendancy which he had acquired by his ſucceſs in the rebellion against the Peiſhwah's authority, and ſo long as the reſult of the meaſures purſued by the Britiſh government, at the ſolici-

tation of the Peiſhwah, to reinſtate his highneſs in the Muſnud of Poonah, remained in ſuſpenſe, Dowlut-Row-Scindeah flattered himſelf with being nominated to the place of chief, charged with the direction of the domains of the Mahratta empire, by employing the means in his power for the deſtruction of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar's rebellion, and the maintenance of the ſupreme and executive authority of the ſtate. The co-operation of the Britiſh troops with his army would have been, at all events, neceſſary to his deſign. But Scindeah having effectually tried every ſimilar effort against the power of Holkar, and the approach of the Britiſh army towards Poonah having induced Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar to abandon his project of bringing about a revolution in the Peiſhwah's government, and to retreat with his troops from that capital, and the promptitude and energy of our operations having rendered ſecure the eſtabliſhment of the Peiſhwah in his legitimate authority without the aſſiſtance of Scindeah; the march of that chief extended to Poonah, with the design of protecting the Peiſhwah's cauſe, or to provide for the ſafety of his own power and states againſt the ambitious projects of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar was then become uſeleſs, and from theſe circumſtances the perſeverance of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah in his intention of marching with his army to Poonah could have no other view than that of annulling the arrangements lately concluded between his highneſs the Peiſhwah and the Britiſh government, and to re-eſtabliſh his own aſcendancy, uſurped by Holkar, in the ſtate of Poonah. His excellency the Governor General, therefore, judged it neceſſary to permit no project to be adopted, on the part of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, which was of a nature hoſtile to the intereſt of the Britiſh government, either by requiring the return of Scindeah with his troops to the north of the Nerbudda, or that he ſhould give ſome other unequivocal proof of his intention in no wiſe to ſeek to derange the engagements concluded between the Britiſh government and his highneſs the Peiſhwah.

193. The Governor General gave inſtructions accordingly, to the reſident at the court of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, on the ſubject of a remonſtrance to be addreſſed to that chief, founded on the baſis of the preceding obſervations.

194. The reſident was charged to communicate the treaty of Baſſein to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and to explain to him in the cleareſt manner, the generous principles on which it was founded, and the juſt and moderate views with which it had been concluded. The reſident was particularly charged to remark to that chief, that the treaty of Baſſein would procure for all the Mahrattas, the greateſt ſecurity of their poſſeſſions and reſpective intereſts in their ſeparate ſtates; that this treaty contained a formal diſavowal of an intention either of the Peiſhwah, or of the Britiſh government, to moleſt any of the Mahratta chiefs, who ſhould not declare themſelves inimical to the Britiſh government or its allies, by taking hoſtile meaſures contrary to their rights or intereſts; that by no ſtipulations of this treaty, could any power arrogate to itſelf, the right of intermeddling in the internal affairs of any Mahratta chief, who was not ſubject to the legitimate authority of the Peiſhwah; that the principal object of the treaty of Baſſein had been to protect the Britiſh ſtates, and thoſe of our ally, the Nizam, from the dangers of approaching anarchy, and to fulfil the duties of friendſhip towards our ally, the Peiſhwah, by providing at the ſame time for the preſervation of the different branches of the Mahratta empire, without overturning the conſtitutional forms of the ſtate, or doing any injury to the legitimate independence of the feudatory chiefs; and that this act of policy muſt render ſtill cloſer, the ties of amity and alliance with Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and the other chiefs of the Mahratta empire.

195. Whatever might be the hope that Dowlut-Row-Scindeah would acknowledge the juſtice and moderation of our views, in con-

cluding this alliance with the Peiſhwah, and that he would be ſatiſfied that the treaty of Baſſein had not infringed his rights and independence; there was, however, no hope, that he would immediately and cordially ſubſcribe to an arrangement, by which the ſucceſs of his known projects of ambition would be arreſted, and his influence at the court of Poonah entirely annihilated.

196. The reſident was afterwards charged to obſerve to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, that his influence at Poonah had been already deſtroyed by Holkar's ſucceſs, which had nearly effaced Dowlut-Row-Scindeah from the liſt of the powers of India; and that if, after the reinſtatement of the Peiſhwah in his legitimate authority, a barrier were raiſed againſt the uſurpation of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, upon the legitimate powers of the Mahratta empire, he, Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, muſt reflect, that by ſubmitting to that ſacrifice, he would acquire great ſecurity for his legitimate power, and that he was indebted for the ſafety of a conſiderable part of his ſtates, to the check which the Britiſh government had oppoſed to the army of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar.

197. The reſident was beſides particularly charged to oppoſe every endeavour on the part of Scindeah, to diſpute with the Peiſhwah, the right of concluding a political arrangement, without the previous conſent of the feudatory chiefs; and to ſay that the Governor General obſerved, that this right could not be diſputed without injuſtice to the Peiſhwah, whether it reſted upon the primitive conſtitution of the Mahratta empire, or upon the actual cuſtom of the different chiefs, who compoſed the Mahratta confederacy. On this ſubject his excellency ſaid, that the excluſive right of concluding treaties with foreign powers, provided the rights of the vaſſal chiefs of the empire were not compromiſed, was inherent in the ſupreme executive of the Mahratta empire; and that it was even a queſtion, whether the Peiſh-

wah, acting with the name, and with the ſanction of the nominal chief of the empire, had not the right to conclude treaties which ſhould be obligatory on the ſubordinate chiefs and vaſſals, although ſuch treaties were made without the participation of thoſe vaſſals; and that even, ſuppoſing the reverſe, it was impoſſible, in a political tranſaction, to conform to a conſtitution altered by time, and falling into diſuſe; that the late Mahajee-Scindeah, and his ſucceſſor, Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, had always exerciſed the right of independant power, by declaring war, and making treaties with the neighbouring ſtates, and by regulating all the ſyſtem of their internal adminiſtration, without the participation and conſent of the Peiſhwah, whoſe ſupremacy, notwithſtanding, Mahajee-Scindeah, and Dowlut-Row-Scindeah had always acknowledged; that, conſequently, Scindeah, even in following the original conſtitution, could not diſpute the Peiſhwah's right to make the late arrangements with the Britiſh government without his participation; and, that by diſputing it, he would attack the validity of his own acts, and thoſe of his predeceſſor; and that he could not, according to the eſtabliſhed cuſtom, refuſe to the Peiſhwah, the exerciſe of the ſame rights of ſovereignty, which he and his predeceſſor had arrogated to themselves, ſince they acknowledged his highneſs as their paramount authority.

198. As to the Rajah of Berar, the Governor General obſerved, that from the known pretenſions of that Rajah, to the authority of Sahoo-Rajah, it might be doubted whether the Rajah of Berar acknowledged the Peiſhwah's authority to be ſuperior to his own; and that, moreover, the Rajah rejected the ſupremacy and quality of the Peiſhwah, and that he had further the right to interfere in his affairs; that the Rajah of Berar muſt conſider his highneſs the Peiſhwah, either as his lord paramount, or as the chief of a foreign power in alliance with him, or as a power acknowledged by all India; but that the ſecret intentions of the Rajah of Berar being only to over-

throw the Peiſhwah, under the pretence of aſſiſting him for the purpoſe of aggrandizing his own ſtates; the powers of India would not permit the Rajah of Berar, in any caſe, to oppoſe the rights of his highneſs the Peiſhwah, his ſuperior and lord paramount, unleſs the latter ſhould evince a diſpoſition to attempt his rights, his authority, or his independance.

199. The Governor General afterwards obſerved, that the ſame arguments which would refute the validity of Scindeah's pretenſions to be conſulted, upon the concluſion of a political arrangement between the Peiſhwah and a foreign power, were equally applicable to the right which Scindeah wiſhed to arrogate to himſelf, of interfering in the arrangement concluded between the Peiſhwah and the Britiſh government; or in his highneſs's internal adminiſtration. The reſident was, in conſequence, charged to combat all arguments tending to juſtify the pretenſions of Scindeah.

200. The inſtructions of the Governor General intimated, that the interference of the Britiſh government to reinſtate the Peiſhwah, and the concluſion of the alliance with the ſtate of Poonah, were acts not only founded on principles of juſtice, and on the rights of nations, but even on every neceſſity for the preſervation and integrity of the Mahratta empire, and for the ſecurity of the legitimate rights of the different chiefs, particularly of Scindeah; that thoſe rights and intereſts were ſpecially guaranteed by the articles of the treaty; and that the Britiſh government, from all theſe circumſtances, ſhould regard as acts of hoſtility, every endeavor on the part of the chiefs, tending to impede the treaty of Baſſein.

201. The Governor General obſerved beſides, that all the circumſtances conſidered, the government had the undoubted right to require Scindeah to give an unequivocal proof of his reſolution to abſtain

from all meaſures, tending to impede the execution of the late arrangements made in the Mahratta empire; and, that the moſt evident proof which Scindeah could give of his good intentions, would be, immediately to ſet off for his ſtates north of the Nerbudda.

202. He furthermore obſerved, that a longer abode in his preſent poſition, without any motive, or without abſolute neceſſity for the preſervation of his rights, and his own affairs, would be regarded by the Britiſh government as a proof of the hoſtile deſigns of Scindeah towards the government and its allies, and would force them to have recourſe to violent meaſures to compel him to retire to his northern states.

203. The reſident was likewiſe charged to tell Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, that if he went to Poonah at the head of his army, unleſs he had the expreſs permiſſion of the Peiſhwah, ratified by the British government, he muſt expect to enter upon a war with the latter.

204. The reſident was informed, that his excellency the Governor General had been appriſed of a projected alliance between Scindeah, the Rajah of Berar, and Holkar; and that his excellency judged it right to require, that Scindeah ſhould either formally diſavow that alliance, or declare with clearneſs and preciſion his views in contracting it. In caſe Scindeah ſhould avow the project of the union, without giving a ſatisfactory explanation, the reſident was charged to declare to Scindeah, that, from the actual ſituation of things, the Britiſh government had a right to conſider the alliance as an hoſtile meaſure towards it and its allies, and that it would be forced likewiſe to take defenſive meaſures. The reſident was alſo charged to ſignify to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, that his projected interview with the Rajah of Berar, was not a reaſon ſufficiently ſtrong for deferring his return to Hindoſtan, unleſs he ſhould give the moſt decided proofs of their pacific inten-

tions. He was alſo charged to ſay, that the Governor General had ſent repreſentations to the purport of theſe inſtructions, to the Rajah of Berar, and had declared to that chief the reſolution which the Britiſh government had taken, to anticipate with promptitude any ſiniſter deſign on his part.

205. The reſident likewiſe had inſtructions to lay hold of that opportunity for renewing to Scindeah the propoſitions of the Governor General for the concluſion of a treaty of defenſive alliance between him and the Company; to inform Scindeah that his excellency was diſpoſed to admit him as a contracting party to the treaty of Baſſein, or to conclude a ſeparate alliance with him; and to point out to him the advantages of that treaty to the ſtability of his government; and proſperity of his affairs, which the projected treaty would ſecure.

206. The reſident was, moreover, charged to inform Scindeah of the firm reſolution of the Britiſh government to reſiſt, with all the force, energy, and power, which it is known to have, every attempt of Scindeah or any other chief, tending to ſhackle the treaty of Baſſein in its execution, or to injure the Britiſh intereſts or thoſe of its allies; and to acquaint him that any coalition or military operation on his part, in oppoſition to the repeated remonſtrances of the Britiſh government, would force it to take up arms and attack the whole frontier of Scindeah.

207. The reſident's inſtructions further ſtated, that any attack on the part of Scindeah upon our ally the Nizam, would be regarded as hoſtile towards the Britiſh government, which would repel it by every means in its power.

208. Thoſe inſtructions continued, that in caſe Scindeah ſhould

inſiſt upon the neceſſity of his return to Poonah, to eſtabliſh his pretenſions with his highneſs the Peiſhwah, the reſident ſhould offer the mediation of the Britiſh government, and to that effect, ſhould propoſe on the part of the latter, to go there to arbitrate the differences of Scindeah and Holkar. The reſident at the ſame time received an order to tranſmit to Major-general Welleſley the reſult of the preſent remonſtrances, for the guidance of that officer's conduct in conſequence. Thoſe inſtructions were dated the 3d June, and are repeated in the margin of this narrative, according to the date of the minutes, 22d June, 1803, No. 150.

209. For the purpoſe of communicating to Colonel Collins the ſentiments and intentions of the Governor General, for the regulation of his conduct, notes, containing the ſubſtance of what is above detailed, were ſent to him. Thoſe notes are of the 3d May, and will be found in the Conſultations dated 9th May, 1803, No. 298. Similar inſtructions were at the ſame time ſent to the honourable Major-general Welleſley, and to the reſident at Poonah. Theſe inſtructions will be detailed in the courſe of this diſpatch.

210. To give greater force to the repreſentations of the reſident, the Governor General thought it right to annex, in the reſident's inſtructions, a letter for Dowlut-Row-Scindeah. In that letter the Governor General took the opportunity of remarking on Scindeah's approbation of the propriety and wiſdom of the meaſures adopted by the Britiſh government, for the reinſtatement of his highneſs the Peiſhwah to the Muſnud of Poonah, and his diſtinct declaration to abſtain from all projects tending to impede the execution of the treaty of Baſſein. The General expreſſed the little attention he at firſt paid to the frequent reports which reached him, of the hoſtile views of Scindeah, and the Rajah of Berar; adding, however, that the information his Excellency had received, of the march of Scindeah

towards the Nizam's frontiers, and the reſolution of the Rajah to join him, forced theſe rumours upon his attention, and made neceſſary a free and open declaration of the ſentiments of his Excellency, and of his reſolution, in caſe Scindeah was determined to execute the project of ſtanding between the Britiſh government and its allies, or of violating the rights of the India Company or its allies. The Governor General began by explaining the general principles of the treaty of Baſſein, the juſt and moderate views which had directed its baſis, and the guarantee which it gave to all the vaſſals of the Mahratta empire in their legitimate rights and lawful authority. The Governor General then declared the firm reſolution of the Britiſh government, to carry into execution all the articles of the treaty concluded with his highneſs the Peiſhwah, in ſpite of every oppoſition. He declared, beſides, the deſire of the Britiſh government to live in peace and amity with Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, unleſs forced, by his conduct, to adopt oppoſite meaſures. That letter contained, in ſubſtance, all that the reſident had been enjoined to ſtate to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and it will be found in the minutes of the 21ſt July, 1803, No. 21.

211. The information of the projected alliance rendered it alſo neceſſary to ſend repreſentations to the Rajah of Berar; and as Mr. Webbe, who had been appointed reſident at the court of the Rajah, was detained, by public affairs, at Fort St. George, there was no Britiſh repreſentative with the Rajah. His Excellency the Governor General, therefore, wrote to the Rajah of Berar.

212. The Governor General began his letter to the Rajah of Berar, by ſpeaking in general terms of the late events which had happened at Poonah; he then ſaid, that when the Peiſhwah was compelled by the violence of Holkar to abandon his capital, and to retire into the Trahein, his highneſs ſolicited the help of the Britiſh

government, to reinſtate him in his legitimate authority over the Mahratta empire; that Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, alarmed by Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar's ſucceſſes, likewiſe ſolicited the aid of the Britiſh arms for that important object; and that his Highneſs and Scindeah had then thought the intervention of the Britiſh government neceſſary to preſerve the Mahratta empire, in that criſis, from anarchy and confuſion.

213. The Governor General went on to ſay, that the Britiſh government, jealous of preſerving the Mahratta empire from an anarchy which would have been fatal to all the neighbouring states, had joyfully conſented to ſecond the united views of his Highneſs and Scindeah; that his highneſs, in conſequence, put himſelf under Britiſh protection at Baſſein, and concluded a treaty with the Britiſh government, calculated to ſecure the ſtability of his legitimate authority, and that of the ſubordinate chiefs, and the tranquillity and proſperity of the Mahratta empire.

214. The Governor General added, that for the execution of this arrangement, a detachment of the Britiſh troops was marching to Poonah, and the Britiſh auxiliary troops of his highneſs the Nizam were aſſembled to ſupport it.

215. That the meaſures adopted by the Britiſh government for the reſtoration of his highneſs the Peiſhwah to his legitimate authority, had induced Holkar to withdraw from Poonah with his troops, and had deſtroyed every obſtacle to the reſtoration of the Peiſhwah to his rights, and to his return to his capital: that the particular attention of the Britiſh government would be directed to the complete execution of all the articles of the treaty of Baſſein, a copy of which was ſent to the Rajah for his information.

216. The Governor General alſo ſaid, in his letter to the rajah, that a conſiderate examination of the treaty would leave him no doubt of its juſtice, its moderation, and its propriety; that an accurate review of the late occurrences in the Mahratta empire would ſuffice to convince him that the interpoſition and aſſiſtance of the Britiſh government for the re-eſtabliſhment of the Peiſhwah in the goverment of Poonah, ſo far from having tended to diſorganize the Mahratta empire, was the only means of preventing diſorder, avoiding anarchy, and ſecuring future tranquillity in all the Mahratta ſtates.

217. The Governor General next directed the attention of the rajah of Berar to thoſe articles of the treaty of Baſſein which guarantee the poſſeſſions and legitimate rights of the different feudatory chiefs of the Mahratta empire. The Governor General ſupported the rights of his highneſs the Peiſhwah to contract any engagement he might pleaſe with a foreign power, provided it did not trench on the rights of the vaſſal chiefs of the empire. The Governor declared, that any interpoſition, by whatever power, tending to impede the execution of the treaty of Baſſein, would be regarded by the Britiſh government and the Peiſhwah as hoſtility towards their joint intereſts.

218. The Governor General then explained the views of the Britiſh government in concluding the treaty of Baſſein, in terms the ſame as thoſe which he made uſe of in his letter to Scindeah, and in his inſtructions to the reſident.

219. The Governor General then ſaid, that he was diſpoſed to conclude with the rajah of Berar a treaty ſimilar to that of Baſſein; but that the refuſal of the rajah of Berar would not on that account alter the friendly diſpoſitions of the Britiſh government towards the Berar Rajah.

220. The Governor General added, that he was informed that the rajah of Berar viewed with jealouſy and fear the conduct of the Britiſh government in the reſtoration of the Peiſhwah, and that he entertained the project of forming a league to deſtroy the advantageous treaty of Baſſein.

221. That although the known character of the rajah would not permit him to give any credit to ſuch reports, the Governor General, however, thought it proper to declare poſitively, that any military preparation by the rajah, or any combination on his part to overthrow the treaty concluded with the Peiſhwah, would be followed with preparations for war by the Britiſh government.

222. The Governor General finiſhed by demanding a ſpeedy and amicable anſwer from the rajah to his letter.

223. The letter of the Governor General to the rajah of Berar will be found in the minutes of the 23d June, 1803, No. 2.

224. Whilſt in expectation of the pacific reſtoration of the Peiſhwah to the muſnud of Poonah, the Governor General thought it expedient, and even urgent, to ſend ſpeedily to the honourable Major-general Welleſley, and to the reſident at Poonah, diſtinct inſtructions for the conduct they ſhould obſerve after the return of the Peiſhwah to the capital.

225. The Governor General, with theſe inſtructions (correſponding with thoſe ſent to the reſident at the court of Scindeah, 5th May), iſſued orders for Major-general Welleſley to obſerve in regard to his conduct, in caſe that Scindeah and the rajah of Berar ſhould diſregard the remonſtrances of his excellency.

226. The Governor General took that opportunity to explain the principles on which the treaty of Baſſein was founded, in general terms, and his aim and intentions in concluding that important treaty.

227. His excellency obſerved, that the deſtruction of the Myſore empire, and the conſolidation of our alliance with the court of Hyderabad, would leave the Britiſh government no other antagoniſt, in all the ſtates of India, than the Mahratta power.

228. That the Mahratta ſtates, deprived of every European alliance, could not be looked upon as formidable rivals, except in the caſe that all the feudatory chiefs were to unite under an active leader, or in that of a revolution, which might concentrate into one hand the authority and the great reſources of the vast empire of the Mahrattas, eſpecially if that ſingle chief were an active enterpriſing man.

229. That although ſuch events might be contemplated in cold blood by the Britiſh government in the commanding attitude of its foreign relations, with regard to its immenſe reſources, and to the concentration of its powers, it was however prudent to let no opportunity paſs of preventing the re-union of the different Mahratta ſtates, which might thereby threaten our poſſeſſions, or thoſe of our allies or ſubordinates, as the Nizam, and rajah of Myſore.

230. That the moſt certain method of bringing about this important object appeared to be, that of eſtabliſhing a cloſe alliance with the acknowledged ſovereign power of the Mahratta empire; but the alliance conceived ſo as to render the influence and troops of the Britiſh government the principal ſupport of that ſovereign. Such an arrangement would ſeem the moſt proper for eſtabliſhing a juſt

balance between the ſtates compoſing the Mahratta confederacy, and preventing a re-union of the forces of that empire. The Governor General added, that the principal thing to be done for the execution of the treaty of Baſſein was, to prevent every hoſtile union of the Mahratta ſtates, under a chief of the empire, againſt the Britiſh government and its allies.

231. Policy would alſo require, that the treaty ſhould be ſo conceived as to prevent the aggrandizement of the chiefs, or the union of ſeveral againſt the Peiſhwah's authority, or againſt the company, its allies, or ſubjects; but that it was neither compatible with the principles, nor neceſſary to the object of the treaty, to exerciſe any influence in the internal affairs of the Peiſhwah; that it would be derogatory to the dignity of his independence, and would wound his pride. The reſident was only charged to convince his highneſs, that his legitimate power was guaranteed by his alliance with the Britiſh government, and that he might expect, by that operation, to enjoy tranquillity and ſecurity, accompanied by reſpect and honours which he had never been able to find under the degrading influence of his own ſubjects, or the feudatory chiefs, and which he would never have met with under the protection of Scindeah, or that of the rajah of Berar, or by any peace whatever with Holkar and Amrut-Row.

232. In demonſtrating to the Peiſhwah the advantages of our new alliance, the reſident muſt make him take notice of the advantages which the Nizam has enjoyed ſince the concluſion of a ſimilar treaty with the Britiſh government, and the firm reſolution it has always manifeſted to maintain the inviolability of the Nizam's dignity and rights, and to abſtain from every tranſgreſſion of his highneſs's legitimate authority in his own ſtates.

233. Whilſt the articles of the treaty of Baſſein were being ſo

framed as to protect the Peiſhwah's authority againſt the feudatory chiefs, the moſt efficacious meaſures were conſidered for the preſervation of the reſpective intereſts of thoſe ſame chiefs, and for their authority, each in his ſtate.

234. The principal aim of the treaty of Baſſein was to prevent the union of the different branches of the Mahratta empire in one ſovereign power, and to hinder the Mahratta ſtates from paſſing into unknown hands. The reſident was charged to be actively and aſſiduouſly vigilant on all theſe points.

235. Conformably to thoſe views and intentions, and from the actual poſition of the Peiſhwah's government, the attention of the reſident, and that of the honorable Major-general Welleſley, were directed to the following objects:—1ſt, The reſtoration of his highneſs the Peiſhwah to the exerciſe of his legal and legitimate authority over the Mahratta empire.—2d, The real exerciſe of the rights of mediation and guaranty acquired by the Britiſh government from the treaty of Baſſein. But great circumſpection being requiſite in the meaſures adopted to re-eſtabliſh his highneſs the Peiſhwah in the muſnud of Poonah, ſo as not to excite the jealouſy nor to wound the pride of the Peiſhwah, the reſident and Major-general Welleſley received inſtructions to endeavour to ſoften the Peiſhwah's reſentment againſt Holkar and Amrut-Row, and to obtain, from his highneſs, ſome conceſſions in favour of thoſe chiefs, ſo as to induce them to ſubmit to the authority of the Peiſhwah.—3d, The eſtabliſhment of auxiliary troops, agreeably to the treaty, and the adoption of efficacious meaſures for the return, to their ordinary quarters, of the troops employed on the Peiſhwah's re-eſtabliſhment, as in the military diſpoſition which might be judged neceſſary to inſure the execution of the treaty concluded between the Britiſh government and the Peiſhwah.—4th, To provide for the ſafety of the ſtates of

his highneſs the Nizam againſt every attack from Scindeah or Holkar. —5th, To take meaſures for the entire and immediate occupation, by the company's officers, of the diſtricts ceded by the Peiſhwah.

236. The inſtructions of the Governor General on all theſe objects will be found detailed in a letter to the reſident at Poonah, repeated in the deliberations dated 22d June, 1803, No. 53. The rumours which the Governor General raiſed at this period, of the views and intentions of Scindeah and the rajah of Berar, made the modification of theſe inſtructions neceſſary, by foreſeeing the probable circumſtance of a war between thoſe chiefs and the Britiſh government.

237. The honorable Major-general Welleſley and the reſident at Poonah received a copy of the inſtructions which the Governor General had addreſſed to the court of Scindeah. Major-general Welleſley received an order to regulate the operations of the army under his command by the information he might receive from the reſident with Scindeah, and the effect which the repreſentation that Colonel Collins was charged to make him ſhould have produced. General Welleſley was authorized to adopt hoſtile meaſures againſt Scindeah, if the repreſentation of the reſident would not make him relinquiſh marching with all his army to Poonah. Major-general Welleſley was alſo authorized to take all convenient meaſures, in caſe the report which the Governor General had received, of a league between Scindeah and the rajah of Berar, ſhould be confirmed.

238, The diſpatch containing theſe inſtructions was dated the 30th May; and the Governor General, the ſtronger to impreſs Major-general Welleſley with his ſentiments and intentions on this important ſubject, and communicate it to them with the leaſt delay, had ſent it on the 7th May, with notes, containing the ſubſtance of the preceding inſtructions.

Thoſe notes are ſtated in the deliberations 9th May, 1803, No. 300.

239. Upon the happy reſtoration of his highneſs the Peiſhwah to the muſnud of Poonah, the Governor General conſidered it proper to addreſs a letter to the Peiſhwah, for the purpoſe of explaining to him the nature of the alliance formed by the treaty of Baſſein, and the expectations which the Britiſh government entertained in virtue of that treaty.

240. With that view, the Governor General, after congratulating his highneſs the Peiſhwah upon his happy re-eſtabliſhment under the protection of the Britiſh government, reminded him of the uniformly amicable conduct of the latter towards his highneſs, and the propoſitions already often made to his highneſs for a defenſive alliance. He obſerved, that if his highneſs had accepted thoſe propoſitions at the period when they were firſt made, he would have eſcaped all the misfortunes which had ſince befallen him. His excellency then remarked to the Peiſhwah, that no power, except the Britiſh government, was in a ſituation to reinſtate him without the greateſt difficulties, and that he could enjoy under the protection of no ſtate that tranquillity and ſecurity which would be derived from the treaty of Baſſein.

241. The Governor General afterwards explained the general principles of juſtice and moderation on which the treaty of Baſſein was founded. He obſerved to his highneſs, that the ſyſtem of the treaty was purely defenſive, and did not give his highneſs any right of interference in the affairs of his vaſſal chiefs, that being a juriſdiction of his lawful authority. His excellency at the ſame time gave his highneſs the formal aſſurance of the intention of the Britiſh government to abſtain from every undertaking tending to interfere in

the private detail of his internal government—a ſtep at once injurious to his dignity and his independence.

242. His excellency particularly recommended, to his highneſs, to attach the ſouthern Jaghirdars ſincerely to him, and propoſed the interpoſition of the Britiſh government as the method moſt likely to obtain that important end.

243. The Governor General next explained to the Peiſhwah the neceſſity of abſtaining from every negotiation which was not carried on in concert with the Britiſh government.

244. His excellency directed his highneſs's attention to the great advantages which his highneſs the Nizam derived from his alliance with the Britiſh government, and drew a compariſon between his ſituation and that of the Peiſhwah, who was under the uſurped power and caprices of his own ſubjects, with the liberty and independence enjoyed by the Nizam under the protection of his defenſive alliance with the honourable company.

245. The Governor General concluded by declaring his firm reſolution to ſuſtain the dignity and authority of his highneſs the Peiſhwah, acknowledged and confirmed by the treaty of Baſſein. This letter is in the minutes of the 21ſt July, 1803, No. 116.

246. Scarcely had the Governor General ſent off his diſpatch of the 9th June to the Peiſhwah, before he received advice from the reſident at Hyderabad, that the whole army of the rajah of Berar, collected in the environs of Nagpore, would ſtrike its tents on the 17th April, to begin its march to join Scindeah.

247. The Governor General then thought it fit to write another

letter of remonſtrance to the rajah of Berar to diſſuade him from taking meaſures which would confirm the rumour of a hoſtile league between him and Scindeah. That letter is dated the 22d May, and is in the minutes of the 21ſt July, 1803, No. 114.

248. To give thoſe repreſentations ſtill greater weight, the Governor General ordered the reſident at Hyderabad to repair to the camp of the rajah of Berar. The inſtructions of the Governor General to the reſident at Hyderabad on this head are in the deliberations of the 22d June, 1803, No. 93 and 96.

249. But, on the advice which the Governor General received of the dangerous ſtate of the health of his highneſs the Nizam, he counter-ordered the reſident, deſiring him to remain at Hyderabad, and to ſend his ſecretary to the camp of the rajah of Berar. (Conſultation 22d June, 1803, No. 101.)

250. When theſe inſtructions reached the reſident at Hyderabad he had juſt been informed that the rajah of Berar had arrived within a ſhort diſtance of Scindeah's camp. It therefore became uſeleſs either for the reſident or ſecretary to go to the camp of the Berar rajah.

251. The Governor General in council then judged it neceſſary to give his attention to what had paſſed at Poonah ſince the Peiſhwah's arrival in that capital.

252. Major-general Welleſley himſelf took the firſt opportunity of repreſenting to the Peiſhwah, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the claims of the ſouthern Jaghirdars, who manifeſted their attachment to the Peiſhwah by co-operating with the Britiſh troops for the reſtoration of his highneſs to the muſnud of Poonah. Major-general Welleſley and the reſident at Poonah continued to endeavour, till their departure from

Poonah, to prevail on the Peiſhwah to liſten to thoſe claims. The Peiſhwah was alſo invited to come to the aſſiſtance of, and give protection to, thoſe Jaghirdars. They alſo engaged him to make certain arrangements in favour of his vaſſals, in the ſtate of Poonah, with a view of bringing them to unite with the Britiſh troops in caſe that, from the conduct of Scindeah and the rajah of Berar, they ſhould be obliged to have recourſe to violent meaſures for the ſafety and preſervation of the combined rights and intereſts of the Peiſhwah and the Britiſh government.

253. In the preſent ſituation of affairs it appeared, neceſſary, to Major-general Welleſley and the reſident at Poonah, to advance the army under Major-general Welleſley's orders to the north of Poonah, and to take up ſuch a poſition as would enable them, in caſe of neceſſity, to act in concert with the troops under Colonel Stevenſon's orders.

254. This meaſure was of the laſt importance, whether to prevent and overturn every hoſtile project of Holkar againſt the Peiſhwah, or to render abortive the deſign of Scindeah and the rajah of Berar, to go to Poonah, with their armies, for the purpoſe of overturning the treaty concluded between the Peiſhwah and the Britiſh government.

255. From all thoſe circumſtances his highneſs the Peiſhwah was required to furniſh, in virtue of the treaty of Baſſein, his contingent of troops to co-operate with the Britiſh army; Major-general Welleſley and the reſident at Poonah directed all their endeavours to engage the Peiſhwah to take the neceſſary ſteps for the equipment of the contingent of troops he was to furniſh, conformably to the treaty.

256. The conferences which Major-general Welleſley and the reſident at Poonah had with his highneſs the Peiſhwah, and his miniſters, on that object, and on other points of too little conſequence to

be treated of in this diſpatch, are reported in the conſultations of the 22d June, 1803, No. 54 to 71 incluſive.

257. During this ſpace of time nothing important happened at Hyderabad; the reſident's correſpondence, went on in the interval, (conſultation of the 21ſt July, 1803, No. 78 to 101 inclusive,) on the apprehension of an invasion of the ſtates of his highneſs the Nizam by Holkar, and the contributions levied by that chief on the towns of Aurengabad. Agreeably to Major-general Welleſley's orders, the corps of military troops commanded by Colonel Stevenſon quitted its provisional quarters at Gardon, and directed its route to Aurengabad to ſuccour that city. Before Colonel Stevenſon arrived, Holkar had abandoned the town, with all his troops, and gone to a great diſtance from the Nizam's ſtates. The resident's correſpondence on this ſubject is contained in the minutes of the 22d June, 1803, No. 83, 87, 90, 94, 97, 107.

258. The resident at Hyderabad held an uninterrupted correſpondence with the honorable Major-general Welleſley and Colonel Stevenſon, on the ſubject of the operations which the troops under their orders might carry on, and on the ſubject of provisions and warlike ſtores for the army. In regard to the situation of affairs in the Marhatta empire, and the imminent danger which threatened Hyderabad, deprived of the ſuccour of a greater force, the resident ſuggeſted to the court of Hyderabad the policy of uniting a numerous army of the troops of his highneſs the Nizam in the vicinity of Hyderabad, which the Nizam eagerly adopted.

259. The precarious ſtate, however, of the health of his highneſs the Nizam gave reaſon to fear, at this period, his approaching death. The Governor General therefore, deemed it requisite to ſend inſtructions to the resident at Hyderabad, to confirm the reſolution made by

the Governor General in council ſome time since, and which had been already tranſmitted to the resident, to ſupport the rights of his highneſs's eldeſt ſon, Secunder-Jah, to the ſucceſſion of the Nizam, and to charge him to obtain from Secunder-Jah, before his acceſſion to the muſnud, or alſo as his firſt act of ſovereignty, the approbation and formal confirmation of all the treaties and engagements ſubſiſting between the Britiſh government and the ſtate of Hyderabad. Theſe inſtructions are dated 22d June, 1803, No. 195.

260. The ſeries of the diſpatches of the resident at Hyderabad on the ſubject detailed in the foregoing paragraph, and on other points up to the middle of May, are in the conſultations of the 22d June, 1803.

261. The Governor General now goes to the narrative of Colonel Collins's negotiations at the court of Scindeah. (Conſultations of the 22d June, 1803, No. 149.) Balogee Koongur, an officer diſpatched by his highneſs the Peiſhwah to explain to Scindeah the nature of his engagements with the Britiſh government, arrived in Scindeah's camp on the 7th May. The resident had been led to hope, that after this officer's arrival, Scindeah's miniſters would, without further delay, give an anſwer to the propoſitions which he had made to Scindeah on behalf of the Britiſh government, (conſultation 22d June, 1803, No. 153, 154,) but Colonel Collins was deceived in his expectation.

262. Towards the 26th May Colonel Collins received the notes and inſtructions dated the 5th May, ſpoken of in the 209th paragraph of this diſpatch. Colonel Collins immediately demanded a conference with Scindeah, and the 27th May was appointed for that purpoſe.

263. Colonel Collins began the conference (conſultations of the 22d June, 1803, No. 158,) by giving Scindeah the complete treaty of

Baſſein. The reſident having remarked on the ſpirit of peace and tranquillity which prevailed in all the articles, demanded Scindeah to declare whether that treaty included any article injurious to his legitimate authority. One of the miniſters, who aſſiſted at the conference, agreed that it did not, and Scindeah formally declared the ſame. The reſident then paſſed to the negotiations between Scindeah, Holkar, and the rajah of Berar. He remarked, that their laſt movement juſtified the fear of the Britiſh government that they had leagued together to invade the ſtates of our allies the Peiſhwah, and the Nizam, and to overturn the treaty of Baſſein.

264. Colonel Collins obſerved, that the known and avowed project of Scindeah and the rajah of Berar, of marching to Poonah with their united armies, was totally uſeleſs, owing to the reſtoration of the Peiſhwah to the muſnud of Poonah, and would be followed by the moſt fatal conſequences.

265. Colonel Collins then demanded an unreſerved explanation of the nature of the late negotiations. He renewed, in energetic terms, the aſſurance of the friendly diſpoſition of the Britiſh government towards Scindeah and the rajah of Berar; but likewiſe declared its firm reſolution not to attempt Scindeah's independence, nor to moleſt his ſtates, unleſs that chief himſelf provoked it by commencing hoſtilities.

266. One of the miniſters anſwered, that Scindeah had no intention of invading the territory of the Nizam or Peiſhwah; but being cloſe preſſed by the reſident, who demanded a formal diſavowal of every intention on the part of Scindeah to impede the execution of the treaty of Baſſein; he ſaid he could give no ſatisfactory anſwer on that point, before he had conferred with the rajah of Berar.

267. Colonel Collins endeavoured anew, but without avail, to

obtain an explanation of Scindeah's deſigns. The reſident then declared to Scindeah, that his conſtant refuſal to give him an explanation, and his military preparations, would compel the Britiſh government to adopt ſimilar meaſures on all the frontiers of his ſtates in India, and that the firſt advice which it received of the acceſſion of Scindeah to a confederacy would be immediately followed by hoſtilities againſt all his frontiers. The reſident finiſhed by urging Scindeah, in the moſt amicable way, to make a ſincere avowal of his projects.

268. Dowlut-Row-Scindeah put an end to the conference by declaring his final determination not to give the reſident an anſwer until he had conferred with the Berar rajah. Scindeah broke up the conference with a public and formal declaration to the Britiſh reſident, couched in theſe terms:—"After my interview with the rajah of Berar, you ſhall be informed whether we will have war or peace."

269. That declaration was an unmerited menace of hoſtility, and a public inſult to the Britiſh government, by putting the queſtion of war or peace upon the reſult of a conference with the Berar rajah, who was encamped with a numerous army in the neighbourhood of Scindeah's camp. Here was a ſufficient proof of the ſiniſter deſigns of the confederate chiefs, and their intention of immediately carrying into execution the project of their league. It was now the duty of the Governor General, without the leaſt delay, to take the moſt effectual meaſures to avenge the dignity and defend the rights and intereſts of the Britiſh government, to avert every enterprize undertaken againſt our allies, and to overthrow the projects of invaſion by the confederates.

270. That menace of hoſtility cannot be juſtified on any pretext: Scindeah cannot ſay that ſimilar language on the part of the Britiſh government had provoked and hurried him to threats of war.

271. The commencement of the hoſtilities announced by the Britiſh reſident, however, wholly depended on Scindeah's conduct. The reſident declared to that chief, if he went to the extremity of taking part in a league againſt the Britiſh government, it would conſider the act as aggreſſive, and that war ſhould commence. Scindeah's conduct indicated his wiſh to enter into that league; there was, notwithſtanding, juſtice and dignity in the Britiſh government apprizing him of the conſequences of his conduct, in a manner which permitted Scindeah to tread back his ſteps. The anſwer of Scindeah purports the following formal declaration: "That with his own individual conſent he ſhould regard the formation of an offenſive league againſt the company, and the laſt queſtion of war or peace, as no longer depending upon the pacific views of the Britiſh government, but as depending upon the will of the confederate Mahratta chiefs."

272. The Governor General in council will now communicate to your honorable committee the detail of the meaſures taken, and the arrangements made by the Governor General to attain the end deſigned in the 269th paragraph. The Governor General immediately ſent private inſtructions to his excellency the commander in chief, at Cawnpore, that he might take meaſures for uniting his army on the north-weſtern frontier of the company's poſſeſſions. The Governor General directed the whole attention of the commander in chief towards the formation of a plan for the operations of the Britiſh army in thoſe countries, and the political engagements to be made with the chiefs and neighbouring ſtates, to diminiſh the enemy's reſources, and to facilitate the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms, in caſe we ſhould be compelled to purſue hoſtile meaſures towards Scindeah.

273. All the meaſures which the Governor General thought it adviſable to take, under theſe circumſtances, are detailed in a note of the

28th June, 1803, tranſmitted to the commander in chief, to ſerve him as a guide in his poſition.

274. The plan of operations, and the arrangements mentioned in theſe notes, were communicated to his excellency the commander in chief in a more detailed manner, and in the form of an official inſtruction, the tenor of which will be fully detailed in the 302d, and following paragraphs of this diſpatch. To preſerve perſpicuity in the narrative of the operations of the Governor General at this critical epoch, he judges it material to inform your honorable committee of the inſtructions which he actually addreſſed to the honorable Major-general Welleſley and the Bombay government, at the moment when his excellency's notes were tranſmitted to his excellency the commander in chief.

275. From the actual ſtate of affairs in the weſtern part of India, and the alarming ſteps of Scindeah and the Berar rajah, it appeared of the firſt neceſſity to the Governor General to conſtitute a ſuperior temporary power, as near as poſſible to the ſcene of political and military events, with full powers to conclude, on the very ſpot, every neceſſary arrangement either for the eſtabliſhment of a definitive peace, or for a vigorous proſecution of the war. The Governor General conſidered that, at ſuch a criſis, a multitude of different caſes might occur, which it is not poſſible to foreſee, and which might demand a prompt determination; that theſe various circumſtances might be of ſuch magnitude as to involve the reſult of the war or peace; and that the delays occaſioned by ſending the decisions of ſuch caſes to goment might be very prejudicial to the public weal.

276. It was considered that the ſucceſs of the operations of the army under Major-general Welleſley, in virtue of the inſtruc-

tions of the Governor General to the reſident at Poonah, dated 30th May, might depend on the prompt deciſion of an infinity of caſes, and political queſtions, which would give birth to intereſts and views of the different Mahratta chiefs and Jaghirdars, of their highneſſes the Peiſhwah and Nizam, and, in ſhort, of the different chiefs in Indoſtan and the Dekkan; which unforeſeen caſes will be, neceſſarily, connected with the movement of Major-general Welleſley's army.

277. The Governor General in council thought it neceſſary, in the preſent criſis, to unite the ſuperior command of civil, military, and political affairs, in Indoſtan and the Dekkan, and to give to the ſame authority, although dependent on the Governor General in council, the command of the army and the power of negotiating. The Governor General was of opinion, that ſuch powers could not be placed more advantageouſly than in the hands of the honorable Major-general Welleſley, already charged to re-eſtabliſh tranquillity in the Dekkan; the ability, zeal, talents, activity and judgment of whom could not be diſputed; who, with all theſe advantages, combined that of perfect local knowledge, great influence, and high reputation among the Mahratta chiefs. Beſides, Major-general Welleſley had a complete knowledge of the views and ſentiments of the Governor General, with reſpect to the Mahratta empire. All theſe conſiderations decided the Governor General to inveſt that officer with theſe difficult and intricate powers. Similar powers were got ready for Lieutenant-general Stuart, in caſe he ſhould take the immediate command of the forces in the Dekkan.

278. By theſe inſtructions, the honorable Major-general Welleſley was authoriſed to enter upon the negotiations, and conclude treaties with the different Mahratta chiefs and Jaghirdars, in the name of the Britiſh government, ſo as to ſecure the important objects already known

by the alliance recently concluded with his highneſs the Peiſhwah, and by that pre-exiſting with his highneſs the Nizam.

279. The honorable Major-general Welleſley was eſpecially authorized to negotiate arrangements or treaties, either himſelf, or by means of the reſidents, or by the officers of the Britiſh government, with Scindeah, the Berar rajah, or Holkar, for the purpoſe of prevailing on thoſe chiefs to retire with their armies, each to his own ſtate, or to give ſome ſufficient pledge of their pacific diſpoſition towards the Britiſh government and its allies.

280. The Major-general was likewiſe authoriſed by theſe inſtructions, to become arbitrator in the name of the Britiſh government, for the eſtabliſhment of any arrangement between his highneſs the Peiſhwah and thoſe chiefs; to terminate their differences, reconcile their reciprocal demands, and to ſecure, by the guaranty of the Britiſh government, the execution of the articles agreed upon by the contracting parties. Major-general Welleſley was alſo authoriſed to propoſe himſelf arbitrator, and to guarantee an accommodation between Scindeah and Holkar, if any quarrels yet exiſted between theſe chiefs, and to negotiate, conclude, and guarantee, treaties with theſe chiefs, individually or conjointly, and with the rajah of Berar.

281. The principal intention of the Governor General, in authoriſing Major-general Welleſley to conclude treaties with thoſe chiefs, individually or conjointly, was to paralyſe or prevent every league, and all the deſigns propoſed for overturning the treaty of Baſſein, or for making any attempt upon our rights and intereſts, or upon thoſe of our allies.

282. Major-general Welleſley had, beſides, inſtructions to place the greateſt confidence in the reſidents at Poonah, Hyderabad, and Scin-

deah's camp, and to conceal nothing from them. He had the ſame inſtructions towards the reſident at Guickwar, and inſtructions to correſpond with Lord Clive, and Mr. Duncan.

283. For the execution of theſe inſtructions, Major-general Welleſley was authoriſed to make uſe of whatever military authority he might judge adviſable, and to require the ſervice of all the civil officers that he might conſider neceſſary for the execution of the difficult and important undertakings with which he was charged. The detail of the foregoing inſtructions, dated the 26th June 1803, will be found in the minutes, 12th March 1804, No. 299, A.

284. The Governor General at the ſame time notified to the honorable Major-general Welleſley, his excellency's views and intentions, in reference to the operations of the army which was under his orders, and to the political ſteps which the ſtate of the war between the Britiſh government and the Mahratta chiefs required.

285. By the letter of the Governor General on this ſubject, dated 27th June 1803, Major-general Welleſley was charged to demand of Scindeah, through Colonel Collins, a peremptory declaration of his intentions, and that in a certain number of days, to be limited by the Major-general, and reaſonably fixed with reference to the ſeaſon, and to the poſſible opening of the campaign in an advantageous manner. If this explanation were not full and ſatisfactory, the Major-general had authority to recal Colonel Collins from Scindeah's camp.

286. In this, or any other circumſtance, which might appear in Major-general Welleſley's judgment imperiouſly to demand the commencement of hoſtilities, Major-general Welleſley was charged to make war vigorouſly upon Scindeah or the Berar Rajah, or upon both at once if he thought it neceſſary. Major-general Welleſley was alſo

charged, in caſe the war ſhould be inevitable, to carry it on in the moſt active manner, and to follow up his ſucceſſes without liſtening to any propoſal for peace, until the power of thoſe chiefs were entirely annihilated.

287. If circumſtances required it, the Major-general had authority to conclude a peace with Scindeah and the Rajah of Berar, conjointly or ſeparately as might appear to him the moſt adviſable.

280. The immenſity of the powers confided to the honorable Major-general Welleſley, made it neceſſary to annex to his inſtructions the notification of his excellency's ſentiments in reſpect to the articles of a peace with the confederate chiefs. Although it is the intention of the Governor General in council to addreſs, ſeparately, to your honorable committee, the papers relative to the peace recently concluded with thoſe chiefs; the Governor General in council, notwithſtanding, now judges it expedient to draw the attention of your honorable committee to the inſtructions of the Governor General to the honorable Major-general Welleſley. They are dated the 27th June, and contain the firſt outlines of a plan of pacification with the confederates.

280. By theſe inſtructions, Major-general Welleſley had authority to conduct himſelf towards Holkar according to the principles which were preſcribed for the regulation of his conduct towards the confederate chiefs, in caſe that chief ſhould join the confederates.

290. The Governor General laid down his opinion that it was not deſirable that the accidental power of Holkar ſhould become eſtabliſhed and acknowledged in India, and that his overthrow would be a political operation of the greateſt importance; the Governor General, however, thought it proper, to leave to Major-general Welleſley's diſ-

poſition and judgment, the conduct to be purſued in regard to Holkar. The Major-general was invited not to declare war againſt Holkar with the ſole view of obtaining indemnity for the plunder of Aurungabad, or for any other devaſtatory incurſion.

291. The attention of the honorable Major-general was alſo directed to the important object of encouraging European officers to quit the ſervice of the confederates in caſe of war.

292. The Governor General likewiſe ſignified to Major-general Welleſley, that, by the inſolent and hoſtile declaration of Scindeah, made to Colonel Collins on the 28th May, he could not conſider Scindeah's retreat to the north of the Nerbudda as an adequate proof of his pacific intentions, unleſs Scindeah had given, in Major-general Welleſley's judgment, ample ſatisfaction. Major-general Welleſley was authoriſed to purſue Scindeah beyond the Nerbudda. The ſame principle was applicable to the Berar rajah, whoſe retreat into the limits of his poſſeſſions could not be regarded as a ſufficient ſatisfaction, and an act of adequate ſecurity, after the reiterated proofs which the confederacy had given of its unbounded and inſolent ambition. In all the operations of his army, and in all his ſteps, the Major-general was forewarned to have his eye upon the tottering ſtate of the health of his highneſs the Nizam, and always to be in readineſs to watch over the preſervation of our intereſts, in caſe of his highneſs's deceaſe.

293. A copy of the inſtructions given to Major-general Welleſley, dated 26th June and 27 idem, was ſent to the honorable Governor of Bombay, inviting him to take meaſures, that he might be ready to employ the diſpoſable military forces, in taking the fort and territory of Baroach, the poſſeſſions of Scindeah in the Guzurat, and thoſe ſouth of the Nerbudda.

294. The honorable Governor of Bombay was, at the ſame time, appriſed that the Britiſh troops in the Guzurat, and thoſe of our allies, would make part of the army under Major-general Welleſley's orders. The honorable Governor of Bombay was charged to order the reſident at Baroda, to keep up a regular correſpondence with Major-general Welleſley, on the points which might have reference to the public ſervice; he alſo ordered the honorable Governor of Bombay to give every aſſiſtance in his power to Major-general Welleſley, and at the ſame time, to Lieutenant-general Stuart, to put thoſe officers in a ſtate to execute their miſſion, and to ſuſtain the exerciſe of the powers which the Governor-general had thought it material to delegate to them, by his inſtructions of the 20th June.

295. A copy of the inſtructions given to the honorable Major-general Welleſley was ſent to the honorable Governor of Fort St. George, with an invitation to his lordſhip, to concur in the objects it contained, in every poſſible caſe.

296. After ſending notes and inſtructions to his excellency the commander in chief, as mentioned in the 272nd paragraph preceding, the Governor General received, by means of the ſecretary of the ſecret department, ſome views which Major Iriſh, a cavalry officer on the Bengal eſtabliſhment, animated by a laudable zeal for the public welfare, had communicated for the examination of the Governor General. The tendency of theſe views was, in caſe of war, to oblige the Britiſh ſubjects, born in the honorable company's ſtates, and breveted in Scindeah's ſervice, to quit Scindeah's regular troops. Theſe views having appeared to the Governor General well calculated to accompliſh the aim of annihilating the eſtabliſhment of Scindeah's regular troops; the Governor General ſent, to the commander in chief, a copy of the communications of Major Iriſh, with relative inſtructions, dated 13th July, to carry Major Iriſh's projects into execution.

297. With theſe inſtructions, the Governor General ſent to the commander in chief (Conference 2nd March 1804, No. 256, 257, 258), proclamations to be promulgated at the moment he might think proper. Theſe proclamations ſummoned all ſubjects of the Britiſh government in the ſervice of Scindeah, or in that of the Mahratta chiefs, leagued with Scindeah, to leave the ſervice of thoſe chiefs in the ſpace of three months from the date of the proclamation, and to repair to the head quarters of the army, or to the officer charged to receive them. A promiſe was given of paying, to all ſuch Britiſh ſubjects as ſhould obey the proclamation, a penſion equal to whatever pay or emoluments they might derive from Scindeah or any other Mahratta chief, during the whole duration of hoſtilities, or during the whole time that the honorable company might employ them in its ſervice, engaging, when they ſhould leave it, to afford them every facility compatible with their ſituation, and the principles of the Britiſh government. It went on to declare, that all Britiſh ſubjects bearing arms againſt the government ſhould be conſidered as having forfeited all their rights to its protection, and be treated accordingly. The advantages of this proclamation were declared to extend to all French and Europeans whatever, or Americans who were in the military ſervice of Scindeah, or the other chiefs, who might conform to the tenor of that proclamation. Another proclamation was ſent to the commander in chief, purporting that all natives of the Britiſh countries in India, who were in the military ſervice of Scindeah or his allies, and who would quit it and preſent themſelves before the officer charged to receive them, ſhould receive a penſion equal to the amount of their pay or emolument, on producing an authentic proof of their departure from the troops of Scindeah or his allies, in conſequence of the proclamation. The latter proclamation was afterwards extended to the ſubjects of the Nabob-vizier, in the military ſervice of Scindeah, or the confederate chiefs.

298. The Governor General afterwards adviſed the commander in chief to take advantage of the augmentation of his army and the native regiments, to provide for the employment of the native officers and ſepoys, who ſhould leave the Mahratta ſervice by virtue of the proclamation.

299. The commander in chief was authoriſed to aſſign to the European Britiſh officers, and to the other Europeans, the pay of their reſpective ranks in the Mahratta ſervice, until they were placed in the allied or tributary troops of the Britiſh government, or until thoſe who might wiſh to return to Europe found means and opportunity to go there, on the ſame conditions as the French officers in the Nizam's ſervice had accepted ſome time ſince.

300. The commander in chief was enjoined to nominate officers, and put them in the places that he might think convenient to receive the European officers, and the commiſſioned or non-commiſſioned native officers and ſepoys who ſhould quit the Mahratta ſervice.

301. The commander in chief was alſo charged to ſend the proclamation relating to the natives of India, into the boſom of the families of native officers and ſepoys, in the ſervice of the Mahrattas. To the end that the articles of the proclamation ſhould be rapidly circulated, copies were ſent to the honorable Governor of Bombay, his excellency Lieutenant-general Stuart, and Major-general Welleſley; to the reſidents at Hyderabad, Poonah, and Lucknow, and to the agents of the Governor General, in the ceded provinces; with an order to promulgate and diſtribute them with profuſion when the favorable period arrived.

302. Conformably to the notes tranſmitted to the commander in

chief, dated the 28th June, which were ſpoken of in the 272d paragraph of this diſpatch, the Governor-general, on the 27th July, ſent to the commander in chief official diſpatches, containing his excellency's detailed views and inſtructions upon the general plan of the military operations and political arrangements to be adopted in caſe of war, between the Britiſh government and the confederate Mahratta chiefs. The Governor General likewiſe ſent ſeparate inſtructions upon the different parts of the propoſed plan of political arrangement.

303. The firſt of theſe diſpatches began by eſtabliſhing the views and intentions of the Governor General, on the following important points: 1ſt. The end it appears material to obtain in the courſe of the war with Scindeah and the Rajah of Berar, on the north-weſtern frontier of Indoſtan. 2nd. The general plan of military operations which appeared moſt likely to obtain that end with the greateſt promptitude and ſecurity. 3d. The courſe of the political arrangements and negotiations which the Governor General propoſed to ſet on foot, under the inſpection of the commander in chief, for facilitating the operations of the army, and ſecuring the ſtability of the peace on foundations the moſt advantageous to the intereſts of the Britiſh government.

304. The Governor General commenced the diſcuſſion of theſe different points, by explaining the particular circumſtances which render the north-weſtern frontier of the province of Oude the weakeſt part of our vaſt empire.

305. The Governor General obſerved, that the opinion of the dangers to which the intereſts of the Britiſh empire in India feel themſelves expoſed in that part, added to many other motives, had brought on the arrangement made with the Nabob-Vizier, by the treaty con-

cluded at Lucknow, in the month of November 1801. That this arrangement had given great additional ſecurity to the Britiſh empire, but that the territorial poſſeſſions of Scindeah, and the nature and number of his troops, were an aggregate of dangers ſerious to the Britiſh government, becauſe Scindeah had thereby a particular advantage in attacking the Britiſh poſſeſſions, which he could not have with an increaſe of power, by allying himſelf, perhaps to France or any other enemy of the Britiſh intereſts. The Governor General added, that however formidable Scindeah might become by the addition of foreign aid, it was not ſo much to be feared, nor did it preſent dangers ſo perilous, ſo terrible, and ſo direct, in all its poſſible conſequences, as that, the reſult of weakening his local authority, which brought on the eſtabliſhment of an independent and powerful French ſtate in the feeble part of the Company's frontiers. That this French ſtate had in its power the perſon and authority of the Mogul, a numerous army of native infantry, and the moſt numerous artillery in India (that of the Company's troops excepted), and exerted a conſiderable influence over the ſurrounding ſtates, from the banks of the Indies to the conflux of the Jumna and the Ganges.

306. The Governor General entered into details of the dangers to which the Britiſh empire was expoſed by the force and local poſition of the French ſtate, obſerving what encouragement and what eſſential ſuccours ſuch a power could give to the enterpriſes of France, during the progreſs of a war with the Britiſh government. The Governor General added, that no inſtrument of deſtruction more judiciouſly placed to ſtrike at the heart of the Britiſh Empire in India, could ſuggeſt itſelf to the vindictive hands of the Firſt Conſul of France.

307. The Governor General remarked, that ſuppoſing a cloſe intimacy between Scindeah and the Britiſh government, and even ſup-

poſing Scindeah to accede to the general defenſive alliance with the Company, the Peiſhwah, and the Nizam, it was impoſſible to ſuppoſe that this French ſtate would cordially co-operate in the ſupport of the Britiſh intereſts, and that little dependence could be placed by it upon the aſſiſtance of Scindeah, (though even he ſhould be bound by a defenſive alliance,) in the caſe where his aid would be more eſſentially uſeful, that of an attack upon the Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Indies by the French. The Governor General added, that, from the preſumptive renewal of the war with France, and the neceſsity of taking all poſsible meaſures of precaution to preſerve and ſecure the Britiſh poſſeſsions, it was indiſpenſable to reduce the French ſtate eſtabliſhed in the Doab, independently of every difficulty between the Britiſh government and Scindeah. His excellency eſtabliſhed the right the Britiſh government would have, in peace or war, in alliance with Scindeah, to demand the removal of a danger ſo imminent to the frontiers of our poſſeſsions, and obſerved, that notwithſtanding the refuſal or the impoſsibility on the part of Scindeah, to accede to this demand, the Britiſh government muſt ſecure the integrity of his territory, by itſelf repulſing, far from its frontiers, a neighbouring cauſe of alarm and uneaſineſs.

308. The Governor General proceeded to eſtabliſh the moſt deſirable conſequences of the war, on the north-weſt frontiers of Indoſtan, that is to ſay, the entire reduction of the regular troops under the orders of M. Perron; the occupation of the whole ſpace of country, forming the Doab, between the Jumna and the Ganges to the mountains of Cumaon: and the occupying of Delhi, Agra, and a chain of poſts on the right bank of the Jumna, from the mountains of Cumaon to the province of Bundelcund. His excellency obſerved, that his intention was not to extend, for the moment, the limits of the Company's poſſeſsions, beyond the line of the Jumna, Agra and Delhi included, and a chain of poſts to protect the navigation of the river.

His excellency added, that all the connections which might be formed to the ſouth and weſt of the Jumna, beyond the line above mentioned, ſhould be founded on the principles of defenſive alliance, or tributary dependence, ſo as to leave exiſting between the Britiſh poſſeſſions and the Mahratta empire, a barrier, formed by petty ſtates, freely exerciſing the rights of independent government, each in their reſpective limits, in alliance with the Company, and under the protection of the Britiſh government.

309. His excellency the Governor General pointed out the importance it was of to reſcue the perſon and titular authority of the Mogul, from the power and enterprizes of France, and what an acceſsion of conſequence the Engliſh name would acquire in India, by giving an aſylum and honourable ſupport to that monarch, not leſs unfortunate than outraged. The Governor General added, that the reduction of the French troops would afford the means of contracting alliances with the inferior ſtates, ſituate beyond the Jumna, which would put us in a ſituation, the firſt opportunity, to make war advantageouſly, and to form, in theſe petty ſtates, a barrier, between Scindeah and the Mahratta chiefs and our northern diſtricts in Indoſtan.

310. His excellency likewiſe declared, that the near incorporation of the province of Bundelcund to the company's other poſſeſſions, was an operation very beneficial to the province and city of Benares, and very important to the general ſyſtem of the defence of this valuable part of the Britiſh poſſeſſions. His excellency called the attention of the commander in chief to theſe points, and went on to communicate his intentions and inſtructions as to the general meaſures to be taken, to arrive at a happy reſult. The Governor General obſerved, that the primary object of the operations of the commander in chief muſt be, the total deſtruction of the French eſtabliſhment,

erected by M. Perron in the Doab; and enjoined the commander in chief to make ſuch arrangements, and take ſuch ſteps as he ſhould think adviſable, to ſecure the ſucceſs of this important object before the rains were over.

311. The Governor General added, that the moſt important point attached to the deſtruction of M. Perron's party was, the ſafety of the perſon of the Mogul, and of the preſumptive heir.

312. The ſecond important point was, the reduction of the fortreſs of Agra; and his excellency the Governor General gave the commander in chief ſome advice as to the manner and time proper for executing this project; always leaving the commander in chief at liberty to take ſuch meaſures as he ſhould think adviſable.

313. The poſſeſſion of Bundelcund was marked by the Governor General as the third great point of importance. His excellency was of opinion, that the detachment poſted at Illahabad to cover Benares, would be adequate to take poſſeſſion of that province.

314. The Governor General inſtructed the commander in chief of the plan of defenſive meaſures which he had adopted on the whole frontier, from Mirzapore to Midnapore, (theſe meaſures are diſcuſſed in the 618th, and following paragraphs of this diſpatch,) and charged him to occupy the defiles leading from the Dekkan to Indoſtan.

315. In the notes which accompanied theſe inſtructions, the attention of the commander in chief was directed towards occupying Gwalior, which is guarded by the troops of Ambajee; and is the key to the principal road from Oujein to the heart of Scindeah's poſſeſſions in Indoſtan.

316. The Ranah of Gohud, although, by the uſurpation of the late Mahajee-Scindeah, deſpoiled of his hereditary poſſeſſions, and deſtitute of every power and reſource, paſſed for preſerving great influence over the tribe of Jats, and for being deſirous of the ſuccour of the Britiſh government. It was thought, that with the aid of the Britiſh government, the Ranah of Gohud would be able to levy conſiderable forces, which would ſerve to impede the march of Scindeah in Indoſtan, whilſt the occupation of Gwalior would put us in a ſtate to maintain the Ranah's authority in the Gohud country, and encourage the Jats to aſſiſt their natural chief, to oppoſe the incurſions of Scindeah's troops.

317. For the execution of theſe objects, the commander in chief was directed to open negociations with the Ranah of Gohud. As to occupying Gwalior, the Governor General thought that the ſiege of that fortreſs ſhould be deferred, until the defeat of M. Perron ſhould permit a detachment to be made for that purpoſe. The Governor General, as for the reſt, gave hopes of the poſſibility of obtaining poſſeſſion of that fortreſs by peaceable means, Ambajee having often manifeſted the deſire of joining his intereſts to thoſe of the Britiſh government.

318. The Governor General likewiſe communicated to the commander in chief, in a general way, the orders which Major-general Welleſley and the Governor of Bombay had received, in caſe of war, to carry hoſtilities againſt the confederate chiefs into the Dekkan, and into Scindeah's poſſeſſions in the weſtern part of the peninſula.

319. The attention of the commander in chief was likewiſe directed towards the adoption of an arrangement, calculated to inſure tranquillity of the Nabob-Vizier's poſſeſſions during the war.

320. The Governor General informed the commander in chief, that he had, by a ſeparate letter, inveſted him with the neceſſary powers for directing all the negociations, and all the political arrangements which might be convenient for the operations of the Britiſh army; referring him to that letter, and to the inſtructions which he had addreſſed to Mr. Mercer, (they are particularly detailed in the 322d and ſubſequent paragraphs of this diſpatch,) as well as to a letter of the Governor General relative to the ſituation of his majeſty Shah-Allum, (this letter is particularly detailed in the 354th and following paragraphs of this diſpatch,) for his directions in the courſe of the meaſures he might reſolve to take, for the purpoſe of facilitating the operations of his army. The Governor General, nevertheleſs, thought it proper to charge the commander in chief to ſtrive to detach, by negociation, M. Perron from the ſervice of Scindeah, and gave him power to conclude a convention, which ſhould give him every ſecurity for the preſervation of his perſonal intereſts and property, and would grant him a reaſonable reward from the Britiſh government, if he would give up his military eſtabliſhment, and relinquiſh his military reſources, territorial poſſeſſions, the perſon of the Mogul, and that of his preſumptive heir, to the commander in chief.

321. Theſe inſtructions were accompanied by copies of the notes previouſly ſent, in particular to the commander in chief, and are repeated in the minutes of the 2d of March, 1804.

322. The Governor General in council thinks it proper now to explain the ſubſtance of the inſtructions of the Governor General, dated 22d July, to Mr. Mercer, an agent charged by his excellency to aſſiſt the commander in chief in executing the inſtructions of the Governor General, relative to the occupation of the province

of Bundelcund, and in concluding the other political arrangements, pointed out in the inſtructions of his excellency to the commander in chief, dated 25th July, and in the preceding notes annexed to that diſpatch.

323. The local knowledge, political experience, acknowledged zeal, ability and diſcretion, which diſtinguiſhed Mr. Mercer, and which that gentleman has ſo often diſplayed in the ſituation of ſecretary to the lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, appeared to entitle Mr. Mercer to the place of political agent in Indoſtan, to which the Governor General appointed him.

324. The Governor General was further induced to give that place to Mr. Mercer, from the conſideration that thoſe in the civil employment of the Company, who could by their local knowledge or experience have any pretenſions thereto, could not have been taken from their actual employments, without cauſing a great interruption in the expediting of affairs, or cauſing great loſses to the public ſervice.

325. When Mr. Henry Welleſley, late lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, was at Illahabad, on his return from the ceded provinces, Hemmut-Behauder, one of the Peiſhwah's officers, employed in the province of Bundelcund, made ſome propoſals to Mr. Welleſley for transferring this province to the authority of the Company. At that period Hemmut-Behauder's propoſitions could not be liſtened to, without the greateſt injuſtice to his highneſs the Peiſhwah; but at preſent, owing to the attempt at ſo near a war between the confederate chiefs and the Britiſh government, now an ally of the Peiſhwah, the occupying, in the Peiſhwah's name, that part of the province of Bundelcund which belonged to him, became a meaſure of juſtice due to the Peiſhwah, and convenient for the ſup-

port of the Peiſhwah's rights and the defence of the Company's poſſeſſions, and would inſure the ſucceſs of the military operations of the commander in chief in the north-weſt part of Indoſtan.

326. The conſiderations which induced the Governor General to take meaſures for occupying Bundelcund by Britiſh troops, in concert with Hemmut-Behauder, an officer in the ſervice of his highneſs the Peiſhwah, are to be ſeen in his excellency's inſtructions to Mr. Mercer for the execution of this project. Mr. Mercer was enjoined by theſe inſtructions, firſt to go with the utmoſt poſſible ſpeed to Illahabad, becauſe the propoſitions which Hemmut-Behauder had previouſly made to the honourable Henry Welleſley, had juſt been repeated by that chief to the Governor General, through the medium of the collector of Illahabad.

327. In conformity with the above eſtabliſhed principles, the Governor General wrote a letter to Hemmut-Behauder, wherein he ſpoke in general terms of his projects and views on the province of Bundelcund, and remarked, that he ſhould ſend a confidential agent to Illahabad, to confer with Mr. Mercer on the projected arrangement. Hemmut-Behauder's conditions were a jaghire in the Company's poſſeſſions, and the freedom of his relation Omrao-Geer, a ſubject of the Nabob-Vizier, convicted of having taken part in the revolt of the Vizier-Ally, and kept in the priſon of Lucknow. Mr. Mercer was authoriſed to accede to theſe conditions, reſerving however their fulfilment, in proportion to the degree of the means afforded by Hemmut-Behauder, for bringing about the object deſired.

328. The imperfect knowledge which the government had of the internal ſtate of Bundelcund, and the relative ſituation of the chiefs in that province, their power or influence, rendered neceſſary the determination of aſcertaining what arrangements it would be deſir-

able to make with them to attain the wiſhed-for end. Mr. Mercer was inſtructed, that thoſe arrangements ſhould be made according to the information he was charged to obtain on all theſe points, on his arrival at Illahabad, and to the general ſpirit of his Excellency's views and intentions.

329. The Governor General added to this recommendation, general inſtructions as to the nature of the arrangements to be purſued with thoſe chiefs.

330. Inſtructions were likewiſe ſent to Mr. Mercer, relative to the concluſion of an arrangement with the Rajah Adjeet-Sing, hereditary chief of Boghielcund, whereby that chief would engage to oppoſe every enterpriſe of the enemy tending to penetrate into the country, through the defiles which are ſituated on the frontiers of that province. This negotiation was, in the ſequel, confided to the magiſtrate of Mirzapore, and its progreſs and reſult will be marked in the courſe of this diſpatch.

331. The Governor General then communicated his ſentiments on the ſubject of an arrangement to be made with the Ranah of Gohud, and the other chiefs of the Jats, whoſe ancient poſſeſſions had been ſubjugated by Scindeah, and which muſt undoubtedly be impatient to have an opportunity of ſhaking off the authority of the Mahrattas.

332. The opinion pronounced by the Governor General was, that in caſe of a war, the ſecurity of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Doab would require the extinction of Scindeah's authority and influence in the north-weſtern provinces of Indoſtan; but that the extenſion of the Britiſh provinces weſtward of the Jumna was not deſirable beyond Bundelcund, and the ports or territories neceſsary to ſecure

the navigation of the Jumna. Upon this principle the Governor General authoriſed the concluſion of an arrangement with the Ranah of Gohud, and the other chiefs of the provinces ſituate to the north-weſt of Indoſtan, whichwould ſecure them the undiſputed poſſeſſion of their hereditary fiefs, on condition that they ſhould zealouſly co-operate with the Britiſh troops, to keep off the troops of Scindeah from this part of Indoſtan, as well as to repel every other future expedition, whether of Scindeah, or whatever power which would eſtabliſh itſelf in their provinces.

333. Upon theſe views the Governor General thought it right to make an advance of money to the Ranah of Gohud, who poſſeſſed great influence amongſt the chiefs of the Jats, ſo as to put him in a way of uniting his partiſans, and joining the Britiſh troops.

334. The Governor General addreſsed a letter to the Ranah of Gohud to engage him to join us. Mr. Mercer was charged to ſend it to him, in caſe he ſhould find that the junction of that chief might be of ſome importance.

335. The Governor General afterwards noticed the importance of concluding defenſive engagements with the chief Rajahpoots of Jynegur and Jadopoor, for the excluſion of Scindeah from the provinces north-weſt of Indoſtan.

336. Previous to the date of the inſtructions tranſmitted by the Governor General to his excellency the Commander in Chief, his excellency the Governor General had addreſsed letters to thoſe Rajahs, with the propoſitions of the Britiſh government for the concluſion of defenſive engagements.

337. Copies of theſe letters were incloſed in the inſtructions

annexed to the letters addreſsed to Mr. Mercer; and he was referred to theſe letters for information concerning the nature of the engagements deſired to be made with thoſe chiefs.

338. The general tenor of the propoſitions of the Governor General was, that in caſe of hoſtilities between the Britiſh government and Scindeah, the Rajahs of Jynegur and Jadopoor ſhould act with all their means againſt the poſſeſſions of Scindeah and thoſe of his allies; that the actual poſſeſſions and legitimate rights of thoſe chiefs ſhould be guaranteed by the Britiſh government againſt every power who would attack or ſubjugate them; and that theſe Rajahs ſhould engage to conclude a perpetual treaty of defenſive alliance with the Britiſh government, upon conditions, which might afterwards be agreed to, by the contracting parties.

339. The Governor General at the ſame time inſiſted, in his inſtructions to Mr. Mercer, upon the utility of eſtabliſhing, with the conſent of the Rajahpoots and Jats chiefs, auxiliary Britiſh troops in their reſpective ſtates.

340. The Governor General then proceeded to make known his views and intentions with regard to Zeiboo-Neſſa-Begum, commonly called the Begum of Sumroo; the Begum's jaghire being ſituated in the Doab, the Governor General expreſſed his deſire, to inſert in every engagement agreed on by the Britiſh government, articles which might facilitate the introduction of Britiſh rules in this jaghire, in caſe the circumjacent parts of the Doab ſhould purſue the ſyſtem of government adopted in the Britiſh poſſeſſions.

341. The Governor General had, at different periods, received letters from the Begum of Sumroo, containing expreſſions of her deſire to place herſelf under the immediate protection of the Britiſh

overnment; but with regard to the ſituation in which the Begum of Sumroo ſtood, relative to Scindeah; her propoſition however deſirable it might be, was unacceptable by reaſon of the peace and amity at that time ſubſiſting between us and Scindeah. That he might not violate public faith, the Governor General had always refuſed her propoſitions; however, appriſing the Begum, that if an opportunity preſented itſelf, the Governor General ſhould be happy to have it in his power to accept the proofs of her attachment to the Britiſh government.

342. But Scindeah's late conduct ſetting aſide all the objections ſtated againſt accepting the Begum's propoſitions, the Governor General wrote her a letter, in which he invited her to addreſs herſelf to the commander in chief, to adopt meaſures for concluding an arrangement and connecting her intereſts with thoſe of the Britiſh government; the Governor General at the ſame time engaged to ſend a confidential agent to the camp of the commander in chief, to confer with him on theſe objects. A copy of this letter was tranſmitted to the commander in chief with ſeparate inſtructions, the tenor of which will be found in the ſequel of this diſpatch.

343. The Governor General thought that it was of the greateſt importance, that the detail of the meaſures preſcribed by the inſtructions above cited, ſhould be conducted under the inſpection of his excellency the commander in chief. Mr. Mercer in conſequence, received an order to repair to the head quarters of the commander in chief, when he ſhould judge the negotiations relating to Bundelcund ſufficiently advanced to permit him to join his excellency, and confide its continuation to the collector at Illahabad. Mr. Mercer was to receive from the commander in chief, inſtructions for his further conduct.

344. The inſtructions to Mr. Mercer abovementioned, are repeated in the Conſultations, dated 3d March, 1804, No. 2, 2 A, 2 B, 2 C.

POWERS GRANTED TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

345. By a ſeparate letter of the 27th July, the Governor General in council, inveſted the commander in chief with all the authority neceſſary for executing the operations, and concluding the political arrangements, preſcribed by his inſtructions of the ſame day.

346. The letter to the commander in chief, which gives him the full powers for executing the projected operations, and concluding the political arrangements cited above, is founded on the ſame principles as the inſtructions ſent to the honorable Major-general Welleſley, dated 26th June, 1803, inveſting that officer with full powers to undertake all the negotiations, and conclude all the arrangements, thought neceſſary to the ſucceſs of the war, or the concluſion of peace.

347. The commander in chief was inveſted with the neceſſary powers for deciding on all the caſes which might occur in the execution of the meaſures preſcribed by the Governor General, and which could refer to the affairs of the Mahratta ſtates, ſituated along the Jumna. His excellency was, however, adviſed to refer to the deciſion of the Governor General, all the affairs where prompt deciſion was not indiſpenſable. The commander in chief was authoriſed, under ſimilar reſtrictions, to enter upon and conclude negotiations with the Mahratta chiefs or jaghirdars, for fulfilling the aim of our alliance with the Peiſhwah, or facilitating the operations of the campaign.

348. The commander in chief was particularly veſted with powers to treat with M. Perron, with the other European or native officers in Scindeah's ſervice, with all the chiefs or rajahs of Bundelcund, with the rajahs of Jynegur and Jadopoor, with the other rajahpoots chiefs, with the ranah of Gohud and the other Jats chiefs, and with the Begum of Sumroo and the other chiefs of the Scheiks, on the principles laid down in the inſtructions addreſſed to Mr. Mercer, with which your honorable committee has already been made acquainted.

349. The commander in chief was alſo authoriſed to conclude an arrangement with his majeſty Shah-Allum. From a letter already written to his majeſty, the commander in chief was moreover authoriſed to treat with the inferior Mahratta chiefs, residing towards the north-weſtern frontier of Oude, ſo as to prevent, in caſe of war, their junction with the confederate Mahratta chiefs.

350. The Governor General ordered the commander in chief to ſend copies of thoſe inſtructions to Lieutenant-general Stuart, Major-general Welleſley, the residents at the different courts, and to the agent of the Governor General in the ceded provinces, with the invitation of their co-operating with the commander in chief on all the points relating to the full powers with which he was inveſted.

351. The commander in chief was invited to hold an unreſerved and confidential correſpondence with Major-general Wellesley. A copy of theſe inſtructions was tranſmitted to the commander in chief.

352. For the execution of the foregoing inſtructions, the commander in chief was authoriſed to require the ſervices of all the civil officers, when he ſhould judge it neceſſary to the ſucceſs of the operations confided to him.

353. The inſtructions detailed in the preceding paragraphs are repeated in the conſultation dated 2d March 1804, No. 5.

354. The Governor General now ſubmits, for the inſpection of your honorable committee, the ſeparate inſtructions which he addreſſed to the commander in chief on the different branches of the general plan of operations, and on the political arrangements traced in the diſpatch of the Governor General, dated 27th July, to the commander in chief.

SHAH-ALLUM.

355. By a ſeparate letter, dated on the ſame day, the commander in chief was informed, in detail, of the meaſures he was to take in regard to his majeſty Shah-Allum, and the royal family, in caſe his majeſty and his family ſhould be under the protection of the Britiſh government.

356. Perſuaded that it was material that his majeſty Shah-Allum ſhould be informed of the favorable intentions of the Governor General towards him, his excellency wrote a letter to his majeſty, purporting that, "in the preſent criſis of affairs, his majeſty would, without doubt, find an opportunity of coming to place himſelf under the protection of the Britiſh government." His excellency aſſured his majeſty, that if he would accept the aſylum which the commander in chief was charged to offer, he would there receive all the attention and demonſtrations of reſpect due to his majeſty. His excellency added, that the Britiſh government would provide handſomely for the expenſes of his family and his houſe. His majeſty was referred to the commander in chief for farther details.

357. This letter was addreſſed to the commander in chief, with inſtructions as to the manner of having it conveyed to his Majeſty.

358. With the view of preventing all the enterpriſes of the French officers charged with the Mogul's guard, and which, in caſe of the movement of the Britiſh troops towards Delhi, might conduct his majeſty into a place, where he would be ſheltered from the conſequences of our power, the commander in chief received particular inſtructions to combine the operations of his army, ſo as to prevent the execution of that enterpriſe.

359. The Governor General obſerved, to the commander in chief, that the definitive arrangement to be concluded with his majeſty Shah-Allum, would comprehend political queſtions of great national importance, which would be the ſubject of future deliberation; that, for the preſent, the intention of the Governor General was only to aſſure his majeſty, of the protection of the Britiſh Government, and to aſſign to his Majeſty and the royal family, an honorable penſion for their ſupport, the increaſe of which ſhould be regulated by events. The Governor General expreſſed his opinion, that the emperor would not heſitate a moment to place himſelf under the protection of the Britiſh government, without ſtipulating for conditions. The apparent impoſſibility of his Majeſty's eſcape from Delhi, to put himſelf under the protection of the Britiſh Government, was a circumſtance which neceſſarily required to be taken into conſideration.

360. The occupation of Delhi appeared to the Governor General, the only means of putting his Majeſty under the protection of the Britiſh government. The Governor General notified to the commander in chief, that when this event ſhould take place, it was his moſt ſanguine deſire, that his Majeſty and all his family ſhould taſte the happineſs of their change of ſituation, by receiving from the com-

mander in chief and from all thoſe employed in the Britiſh government, every poſſible attention, all the marks of a reſpectful devotion, in ſhort, all the reſpect and aſſiſtance ſuitable to his Majeſty and the royal family, without however neglecting any thing to ſecure their perſons. The Governor General charged the commander in chief, in caſe his Majeſty Shah-Allum ſhould come and put himſelf under the protection of the Britiſh government, to appoint a civil and military officer of high rank, to accompany his Majeſty under the title of Britiſh Repreſentative; that officer to be provided with inſtructions for the conduct he would have to obſerve towards his Majeſty and the royal family.

361. According to the reſolution of the Governor General, to defer the concluſion of an arrangement with his Majeſty and the royal family, the commander in chief received an order to refuſe all negotiation with his Majeſty. The commander in chief likewiſe received inſtructions to refer to the Governor General, all the propoſitions which his Majeſty might make, and which would admit of delay in their deciſion. (Conference 2nd March, 1804, No. 6.)

BUNDELCUND-RAJAHPOOTS, AND THE BEGUM OF SUMROO.

362. The nature of the inſtructions given to Mr. Mercer, the ſubſtance of which is in the 322d paragraph of this diſpatch, made it neceſſary to ſend them to the commander in chief, to enable him to aſſiſt Mr. Mercer in his operations, and facilitate his execution of the meaſures preſcribed in the ſaid inſtructions. The Governor General, conſequently, ſent intelligence on this head to the commander in chief. The points to which he called his particular attention were, 1ſt, The guaranty of the engagements which Mr. Mercer concluded

with the chiefs of Bundelcund, by ſending a military force, the amount to be eſtimated according to the judgment of the commander in chief.—2d, The concluſion of the arrangement with the rajahs of Jynegur and Jodapoor, for the purpoſe of inducing them to co-operate with the Britiſh troops againſt the Mahratta chiefs.

363. The Governor General in council has already made known to your honourable committee the contents of the letters addreſſed to the rajahs of Jynegur and Jodapoor, to prevail on them to co-operate with the Engliſh troops, and conclude treaties of defenſive alliance with the Britiſh government. Theſe letters were ſent to the commander in chief, with orders to have them forwarded with celerity and ſecrecy. The inſtructions ſent hereupon to the commander in chief may be found in the conſultations, 2d March, 1804, No. 2.

364. The Governor General noticed to the commander in chief, that he had every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the diſpoſitions that the rajahs of Jynegur and Jodapoor had manifeſted, of joining the Britiſh troops to ſhake off the yoke of the Mahrattas. The Governor General obſerved, at the ſame time, that the fear of M. Perron's reſentment might perhaps prevent thoſe chiefs from immediately ſhowing their intentions; that the haſtily ſending an agent to negotiate with them might alarm M. Perron, and decide him to take meaſures for preventing their junction with the Britiſh troops; and that the fear of betraying themſelves might perhaps prevent thoſe chiefs from ſending confidential agents to the commander in chief, which the letters of the Governor General might incline them to do.

365. The Governor General afterwards recommended to the commander in chief to communicate his ſentiments to the rajahs of Jynegur and Jodapoor, and to write to them, to know whether

thoſe chiefs, in compliance with the propoſitions of the Governor General, were diſpoſed to join the Britiſh troops.

366. The third important object, recommended to the attention of the commander in chief, was the projected arrangement with the Ranah of Gohud. His excellency was authorized to regulate his conduct with regard to that and the other Jats chiefs, by the information he ſhould receive from Mr. Mercer, as to their ſituation, their power, and their diſpoſitions.

367. The attention of the commander in chief was, in the fourth place, directed towards the arrangement, which the Governor General propoſed to negotiate relative to the Jaghire of the Begum of Sumroo. A copy of the letters written by her to the Governor General, expreſſing her deſire of placing herſelf under the protection of the Britiſh government, and the anſwers of the Governor General, of which mention is made in paragraphs No. 340 and 341 of this diſpatch, were ſent to the commander in chief.

368. The Governor General communicated to the commander in chief the contents of his letter to the Begum. That letter included his excellency's acceptance of the offers made to him by the Begum, and is mentioned in the 342d and following paragraphs of this diſpatch.

369. The Governor General recommended the commander in chief to direct the negotiation he might undertake with the Begum, towards the end of facilitating the introduction of Britiſh rules in her Jaghire, in the manner preſcribed in Mr. Mercer's inſtructions.

370. The Governor General communicated to the commander in chief his intention of hereafter exchanging the Begum's Jaghire for a

penſion, proportionate to her territorial poſſeſſions and their revenues, and to the ſervices ſhe might render the Britiſh government by her aſſiſtance and influence.

371. The Governor General pointed out to the commander in chief his intention that the Begum ſhould be required to recall her battalions ſerving in Scindeah's troops, and employing her influence in the Doab favourably to the Britiſh government, as the only means of being admitted to the advantages of our protection.

372. For the moſt ample details on the inſtructions given by the Governor General to the commander in chief, his excellency refers your honourable committee to the conſultations of the 2d March, 1804, No. 7.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

When he ſhall have paſſed the Frontiers.

373. The Governor General having already communicated to the commander in chief his general views and intentions with reſpect to the campaign againſt Scindeah in the north-weſt of India, afterwards thought it adviſeable to lay down ſome rules for the conduct of the commander in chief when he ſhould, with his army, have croſſed the Britiſh frontiers. Theſe regulations were laid down with the view of facilitating the ſucceſſes of the Britiſh army, conciliating the affections of the inhabitants, and putting the commander in chief in a ſituation to inſure the ſubſiſtence of his troops. For this purpoſe, the commander in chief was deſired to promulgate a proclamation in his name, promiſing his excellency's protection in perſon and property to the individuals who might furniſh, on reaſonable conditions, grain, cattle, &c. for the Britiſh army, giving aſſurance

that no one ſhould be moleſted unleſs taken in arms, and oppoſing the operations of the Britiſh army, by refuſing it the neceſſary ſubſiſtence.

374. The commander in chief was recommended to turn his greateſt attention to keeping order in the army, ſo as to conciliate the affections of the inhabitants of the countries through which it paſſed; and for this purpoſe the commander in chief was authorized to publiſh ſuch regulations as he might think proper.

375. The Governor General conceiving that there would be found ſome tributary chiefs and principal officers of Scindeah, beſides thoſe ſpoken of in the inſtructions to the commander in chief and Mr. Mercer, who might deſire to renounce their promiſed obedience to that chief, and might wiſh to throw themſelves upon the immediate protection of the Engliſh government, and conſidering that the war about to take place was the reſult of Scindeah's conduct and aggreſſion, he thought that advantage might, without injuſtice, be taken of the diſcontents and want of attachment of the ſubjects and officers belonging to that army. His excellency, therefore, authorized the commander in chief to give thoſe tributary chiefs, and others who might break their oath of allegiance towards Scindeah, and afterwards zealouſly ſerve the Britiſh intereſts, a poſitive aſſurance of the honorable company's ſincere protection.

376. The Governor General likewiſe thought it right to hold out to the inhabitants of that part of the Doab, ſubject to Scindeah and M. Perron, that tranquillity and ſecurity for their perſons and properties which the inhabitants of the ceded provinces enjoyed under the ſyſtem of the honorable company's adminiſtration; with the view of inducing the Mahratta ſubjects in the Doab to accept the protection of the Britiſh government. It alſo appeared material to the

Governor General, in caſe the army ſhould advance into the country, to take exact ſtatements of the revenues, with the names of thoſe who poſſeſs them. The advantages of this operation were, 1ſt, To inſure thoſe reſources for the continuance of the war; and, 2d, if that operation were conducted with juſt moderation, to attach them to our cauſe, and be the means of inducing a great number of the inhabitants to furniſh the army with all neceſſary ſupplies, and facilitate the eſtabliſhment of a barrier againſt every inroad into the Britiſh poſſeſſions, or thoſe of the Nabob-Vizier.

377. To ſecure to the commander in chief the aid and aſſiſtance of all the civil and military ſervants on requiſite occaſions, the Governor General in council made a proclamation, whereby all thoſe in civil and military employments, and all ſubjects of the Britiſh Government, were required immediately to obey the requiſitions made them by the commander in chief. The Governor General has the honor to refer your honorable committee, for more ample details on this ſubject, to the conſultations 2d March, 1804, No. 8 and 9.

GHOLAM-MOHAMED-KHAN.

378. On a re-peruſal of the notes which were ſent to his excellency the commander in chief, in the month of June, 1803, your honorable committee may convince itſelf, that the inſtructions above detailed to the commander in chief were founded on the ſame plan, and dictated by the ſame views, as the notes. The advices which the Governor General received from the reſident at Scindeah's court, during the interval of time which elapſed between the date of the notes and that of his excellency's inſtructions to the commander in chief, fully confirmed the neceſſity of the meaſures which the Go-

vernor General had reſolved to adopt for avenging the rights, and ſecuring the tranquillity, of the Britiſh government and its allies.

379. The account of the conduct and tranſactions of Colonel Collins at the court of Scindeah, from the period ſtated in the 262d preceding paragraph of this diſpatch, will be regularly continued in one of the following paragraphs. It is, however, convenient at this time to remark, that by a letter from Colonel Collins, dated 14th June, and received 6th July, this reſident communicated ſome ſecret correſpondence with the agents of Scindeah at Delhi, which proved that Scindeah's emiſſaries had recently gone to Gholam-Mohamed, a Rohilla chief, reſiding at Madaun; that M. Perron had addreſſed ſome letters to that chief, to invite him to come, with all his partizans, and join his army, by the way of Lahoumpore, deſigning to excite troubles in the Jaghire of Rampore, ſituate in the Rohilconde. General Perron aſſured Gholam-Mohamed of his protection and ſupport, as well as that of Scindeah. This officer had alſo written clandeſtinely to the principal perſons inhabiting the Jaghire of Rampore, to excite them to diſturb the tranquillity of the company's poſſeſſions.

380. This intelligence was confirmed by advices continually and conſtantly communicated to the Governor General by the reſident at Lucknow, and the government-agent in the ceded provinces of Oude. All confirmed the truth of the ſecret preparations of Gholam-Mohamed, for executing the project ſuggeſted to him by Scindeah and General Perrron, to ſtir up troubles in the diſtrict of Rampore, and to interrupt the tranquillity of the company's and Vizier's poſſeſſions.

381. In conſequence of this information, it became neceſſary to obſerve with vigilance the conduct and intentions of Gholam-Mo,

hamed, and to take all proper meaſures for rendering his pernicious deſires abortive, and for ſeizing upon his perſon. Gholam-Mohamed-Khan had remained ſome years at Nadown, under the protection of rajah Sunſur-Chund, proprietor of that territory. With the view of engaging the rajah, by motives of intereſt, to give up Gholam-Mohamed to the Britiſh government, or to keep that chief in priſon ſo as to prevent the execution of his hoſtile projects, inſtructions were addreſſed (on the 1ſt Auguſt) to the reſident at Lucknow, with an order to ſend a confidential agent to the rajah Sunſur-Chund, to regulate with him all the arrangements to that effect. A copy of the inſtructions, with authority to modify them, was tranſmitted to the commander in chief. The powers given to the agent employed on this occaſion, and the inſtruction to modify the orders of the Lucknow reſident, given to the commander in chief, were calculated for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in Oude and Rohilconde.

382. The above-mentioned inſtructions are in the conſultations dated 2d March, 1804, No. 10.

383. On the 26th July, the Governor General received from Mr. Leyceſter, the receiver of Moxadabad, copies of Scindeah's letters to Gholam-Mohamed-Khan and Bumboo-Khan, ſon of the late Zebeta-Khan, who poſſeſſed a diſtrict in the vicinity of Sohaumpore. Theſe letters contained Scindeah's poſitive declarations of the determination he had of commencing war againſt the Britiſh government, and importuned thoſe chiefs to join General Perron againſt the Engliſh.

384. Theſe letters were communicated to Mr. Leyceſter by Bumboo-Khan, and were accompanied by offers of his ſervice to the Britiſh government.

385. As it was of moment for the good of the ſervice to inſure the attachment of Bumboo-Khan, and take advantage of his good intentions, the Governor General thought proper to accept his offers, and wrote a letter to that chief, to inform him that he would accept of his ſervices, and to promiſe him the protection and favour of the Britiſh government. (Conſultation 2d March, 1804, No. 28, A.)

386. This letter was ſent to the commander in chief, with a copy of the letters from the receiver at Moxadabad, as well as the pieces annexed. Joined to this were the inſtructions of the Governor General to regulate the conduct of the commander in chief, with regard to Bumboo-Khan.

387. The Governor General left to the commander in chief the care of employing, in the moſt advantageous manner, the means and influence of Bumboo-Khan for the advantage of the ſervice. The Governor General alſo ſuggeſted to the commander in chief the idea of inducing Bumboo-Khan to ſeize on Golham-Mohamed-Khan, and give him up to the Britiſh government; or, if that were not poſſible, to prevent, by the forces he was to conduct to Perron's army, Gholam-Mohamed-Khan from joining the confederate army, or raiſing diſturbances in the company's lands, and thoſe of the Nabob-Vizier.

388. It was left to the diſcretion of the commander in chief to decide on what conceſſions ſhould be offered to Bumboo-Khan; nevertheleſs the commander in chief was particularly charged to offer him a pecuniary recompence in caſe his excellency ſhould think that offer more likely to intereſt him in favour of the Britiſh government.

389. Mr. Leyceſter's diſpatches to the commander in chief, and the

inſtructions relative thereto, (Conſultations 29th December, 1803, No. 1.) are entered in the conſultations, March 2, 1804, No. 28.

390. Although the Governor General had no doubt of the authenticity of the letters from Scindeah to Gholam-Mahomed-Khan and Bumboo-Khan, notwithſtanding he had only received the copies from Mr. Leyceſter; his excellency, however, had thought it proper to charge Mr. Leycester to endeavour to procure the original letters from Bumboo-Khan. With this view Mr. Leyceſter was to ſend a confidential agent to that chief, with inſtructions accordingly. Mr. Leyceſter was authoriſed to offer Bumboo-Khan a large ſum to get theſe important letters out of his hands.

391. The inſtructions of the Governor General to Mr. Leyceſter on this ſubject, as well as correſpondent inſtructions to the agent of the Governor General in the ceded provinces, are in the conſultations of the dates and numbers of the 29th December, 1803.—4 A. 4 B.

THE SCHEIKS CHIEFS.

392. Beſides the numerous meaſures preſcribed by the Governor General in his different diſpatches to the commander in chief, and which have been already ſpoken of, his excellency thought it right to annex thereto new inſtructions, with the view of obtaining the co-operation of the principal chiefs of the tribe of the Scheiks, in the event of a war against the Mahrattas, and to prevail on the Rajah of Puttealah to oppoſe the progreſs of Gholam-Mohamed-Khan in the Rohilconde.

393. For the detail of theſe inſtructions, the Governor General

refers your honorable committee to the minutes noted under date 2nd March, 1804, No. 11.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SYMMEL.

394. The Governor General thinking that it would be neceſſary to put under the orders of the commander in chief, a perſon who could aſſiſt him in the conduct and execution of the immenſe operations confided to him; for that purpoſe placed Lieutenant-colonel Symmel near his excellency. Colonel Symmel, who, from a laudable zeal, had juſt given up his intention of returning to Europe for the eſtabliſhment of his health, received orders to join the commander in chief with the leaſt poſſible delay, to labour under his direction, at the political operations which he would point out. Unfortunately Colonel Symmel's diſorder having aſſumed the moſt alarming appearance, it was not poſſible for him to repair to the camp of the commander in chief, and this officer, of ſuch diſtinguiſhed and acknowledged merit, found himſelf compelled to renew his demand for leave to return to Europe. The miſſion intended for Lieutenant-colonel Symmel, was aſſigned to Captain J. Baillie, in the ſame manner as had been regulated.

395. For the detail of the inſtructions of the Governor General to Lieutenant-colonel Symmel, his excellency refers your honorable committee to the conſultations of the 12th November, 1803, No. 151 A.

396. The Governor General in council has now to communicate to your honourable committee, the ſubſtance of the inſtructions ſent by his excellency to the commander in chief, on the military operations and political arrangements confided to his immediate ſuperintendance in caſe of war with the confederate Mahratta chiefs.

397. The inſtructions ſent in conformity to the plan of operations and arrangements eſtabliſhed in the diſpatch of the Governor General to the commander in chief, 27th July, to defend the line of frontier from Midnapore to Mirzapore; to ſuccour our poſſeſſions in Bhugailcond, to carry on negociations with the feudatory chiefs and dependents of the Rajah of Berar towards the weſtern limits of the Britiſh poſſeſſions, and to occupy the province of Cuttack, will be detailed in one of the following paragraphs of this diſpatch, with the manner of executing theſe inſtructions.

SCINDEAH.

398. The Governor General now thinks it proper to revert to the negociations and ſteps purſued by Colonel Collins at the Court of Scindeah.

399. The interview of the two chiefs Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and the Rajah of Berar, took place on the 4th June, at Mulhapore, on the frontiers of the ſtates of his highneſs the Nizam. (Conſultations 2nd July, 1803, No. 1, 2.)

400. Colonel Collins, on the 5th, ſent his native ſecretary, with his compliments to the Berar Rajah. The Rajah received the ſecretary with many civilities, and informed him that he had, the evening before, received a letter from the Governor General, together with the copy of the treaty of Baſſein.

401. The ſecretary was informed by the Rajah's prime miniſter, that the letter from the Governor General was the firſt tidings that had been received of the concluſion of a treaty between the Britiſh government and the Peiſhwah; Jadoor-Row, Scindeah's miniſter to

the Rajah of Berar, having only ſaid that the two powers were engaged in negotiating a treaty. (Conſultation 21ſt July 1803, No. 4.)

402. On the 8th June, the Rajah of Berar and Scindeah had a long conference. To this time, all that had paſſed were mere ceremonies of etiquette. The day following, Colonel Collins ſent a truſty man, a native of the country, to notify to Scindeah, that as he had juſt had a conference with the Rajah of Berar, it was indiſpenſable for him to give a clear and unequivocal anſwer to the queſtions which the reſident had put to him on the 8th May.

403. The anſwer to this notification was evaſive. Another ſtep, conducted by the ſame agent, and tending to obtain from Jadoor-Row (who accompanied the Rajah from Berar to Mulhapore, and took his place as prime miniſter of Scindeah's Durbar), ſome inſight into the intention of Scindeah was likewiſe unſucceſsful. On the 11th the reſident addreſſed a memorial to Scindeah; the object of it was to make known to him the neceſſity of declaring his intentions; and to apprize him, that ſhould he perſiſt in his refuſal of all explanation, he muſt quit the camp. The memorial was preſented by the reſident's native ſecretary. He was anſwered, that Scindeah was yet in want of another interview with the Rajah of Berar, and that an anſwer ſhould be given without fail in two or three days.

404. The reſident ſent his native ſecretary to the camp of the Rajah of Berar, in order to acquaint him with the contents of the memorial addreſſed by the Reſident to Scindeah, and demanding to know whether he had given an anſwer to the letter from the Governor General of the 13th May.

405. The native ſecretary explained to the Rajah of Berar, the tenor of the conference which had taken place between Colonel

Collins and Scindeah, and the ſubject of the colonel's memorial; he added, that as Scindeah had referred the alternative of peace or war with the Company to the wiſdom of the Rajah, he would acquire much more honor and glory in preſerving the peace than in deciding the war.

406. The Rajah of Berar anſwered to this, that he could give no definitive anſwer until he was perfectly informed of the affairs in queſtion, and of the demands made by the Britiſh government to Scindeah. He added, that he ſhould not quit his poſition until ſome deciſion had taken place.

407. The native ſecretary informed the Rajah of Berar, that the Britiſh government demanded from Scindeah that he ſhould not throw any impediment in the way of the execution of the arrangement concluded at Baſſein; and that as a proof of his pacific intentions, he ſhould retire to the north of his ſtates beyond the Nerbudda. He obſerved that Major-general Wellesley at the head of the Company's and Peiſhwah's forces, was marching towards the frontiers of the Peiſhwah, and that the Britiſh army was waiting only for Scindeah's anſwer on the queſtion of war or peace. He beſides added, that if the anſwer were delayed, the Britiſh government would regard ſuch ſilence as a proof of hoſtile intentions.

408. The Rajah of Berar anſwered, that there was the greateſt neceſſity that the reſident ſhould wait, not only the reſult of another conference between Scindeah and him, but alſo that of a conference which would take place between thoſe two and Holkar; becauſe his conſent was actually indiſpenſable to deciding on the peace or war, and Serudhur-Punt, miniſter of the Rajah of Berar, propoſed a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities between the Britiſh government and the Mahratta chiefs, until the reſult of the conference between the three

Mahratta chiefs was known. At this period Holkar was at a great diſtance from Mulhapore.

409. The Rajah's miniſters then obſerved that the letter from the Governor General to the Rajah, aſſerted that Scindeah had approved the conduct of the Engliſh, and the march of their troops to Poonah, to reſtore the Peiſhwah; a ſtatement which Scindeah had formally denied to Jadoor-Row.

410. The native ſecretary appriſed Serudhur-Punt, that Scindeah had given his tacit approbation to the treaty of Baſſein, in a letter to Colonel Cloſe, received at Baſſein, 3d March 1803; that Colonel Collins had a copy of that letter and could communicate it. A tranſlation of the letter is in the conſultations 9th March, No. 121.

411. The rajah of Berar, at the cloſe of that conference, promiſed to give an anſwer to the letter which he had received from the Governor General, after a conſultation with Dowlut Row Scindeah.

412. Colonel Collins having received a verbal communication from Scindeah, reſpecting the viſit made by the reſident to the rajah of Berar, the reſident ſent his native ſecretary on the 18th May to the Berar rajah, for the purpoſe of demanding a rendezvous for the day on which that ceremony was to take place; but the rajah did not appear diſpoſed to receive the reſident, and not only did he decline fixing a day for the viſit, but even threw obſtacles in the way of its taking place.

413. This conduct having appeared, to the reſident, the reſult of a preconcerted intention between the two chiefs, for gaining time and humiliating the Britiſh agents, he, on the 19th June, addreſſed a Memorial to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, in which he acquainted him with his reſolution of quitting Scindeah's camp on the 22d.

414. The anſwer to this memorial, and the aſſurance it contained, that he ſhould have a ſatisfactory anſwer in the ſpace of ſix days, induced the reſident to wait the expiration of that term.

415. On the 25th June, Colonel Collins paid his firſt viſit to the rajah of Berar, and took advantage of the opportunity to make ſome obſervations on the letter of the Governor General, dated 22d May, (the ſubſtance of which is related in the 247th paragraph of this diſpatch and of which a copy was tranſmitted to the rajah by the reſident); but when Colonel Collins was diſpoſed to enter into a diſcuſſion on the ſubject of that letter, the rajah avoided treating of any buſineſs whatever.

416. The 28th, the period fixed by Scindeah for his final anſwer, having paſſed over, the reſident ſent his native ſecretary to Scindeah to remind him of his promiſe; the ſecretary learnt that the reſident would be invited to a conference with the confederate chiefs, in which they would altogether declare their final determination. (Conſultation 21ſt July, No. 21, 22.)

417. On this occaſion, the ſaid ſecretary preſented a duplicate of the Peiſhwah's letter to Scindeah, announcing that his highneſs had entered into a defenſive engagement with the Britiſh government. Scindeah and the miniſters declared that the original had not been received, and Jadoor-Row obſerved that nothing could be founded on ſuch a letter, until Scindeah had had an interview with the Peiſhwah.

418. In conſequence of the promiſe made by Scindeah, on the 28th June, the Berar rajah withdrew his camp to a great diſtance from that of Scindeah. However, in compliance with his preſſing demand, Colonel Collins obtained an interview with Dowlut Row-Scindeah, on the 1ſt July. (Conſultations 11th Auguſt, No. 23.)

419. The reſident made remonſtrances againſt the fictitious evaſions employed by Scindeah's miniſters to avoid the execution of their maſter's promiſe given in writing.

420. He obſerved that ten days had elapſed without having received the explanation which had been promiſed him in ſix, and declared that he would ſuffer himſelf to be deceived no longer.

421. The anſwers of Scindeah and of Jadoor-Row were ſtill evaſive, and in no wiſe ſatisfactory; every explanation on the ſubject of the menacing poſition of the confederate armies, and of the intentions of their chiefs, in reſpect to the treaty of Baſſein, or on the queſtion of peace or war, was deferred to another conference between Scindeah, and the rajah of Berar.

422. Notwithſtanding the invidious and inſulting nature of theſe anſwers, the reſident, with a very laudable prudence, did not give up all hope of being able to bring the negociation to an amicable concluſion. He conſequently agreed to remain in Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's camp, upon the promiſe of Jadoor-Row, that the confederate chiefs ſhould not delay beyond four or five days to ſend their determination; the reſident, at the ſame time declared, that he could not be anſwerable, that hoſtilities might not take place immediately, in conſequence of the threatening poſition of the confederate armies and the continual delays of the chiefs in communicating their reſolution.

423. On the 4th July the reſident aſſiſted at a conference held in the camp of the Rajah of Berar, between that chief and Dowlut-Row-Scindeah. (Conſultations 11th Auguſt, No. 25.)

424. Colonel Collins, on this occaſion, reiterated the motives he had previouſly developed, for proving the pacific diſpoſitions of the

Britiſh government, and the friendly aim of the treaty of Baſſein; he ſupported the right of the Peiſhwah to conclude engagements independent of the interference of any ſubordinate chief whatever.

425. In anſwer to the obſervations made by the reſident, Serudhur-Punt, prime miniſter of the rajah of Berar, complained of the irregular conduct of the Peiſhwah, who had concluded the treaty of Baſſein without the concurrence or advice of the rajah of Berar and Dowlut-Row-Scindeah.

426. Colonel Collins obſerved to the miniſter that the dilatorineſs of thoſe chiefs in marching to the Peiſhwah's aſſiſtance had compelled his highneſs to ſeek the protection of the Britiſh government.

427. Colonel Collins afterwards repeated his demand touching the explanation of the intentions of the confederate chiefs, and after ſeveral diſcuſſions and evaſions on the part of the miniſters of the confederate chiefs, they declared diſtinctly to the reſident that they had no deſign to oppoſe the engagements which the Britiſh government might have formed with the Peiſhwah; they likewiſe promiſed that their armies ſhould not advance to Poonah nor go beyond the limits of the Adjuntee-Ghaut. In conſequence of theſe aſſurances they demanded the ſuſpenſion of every ulterior march of the Britiſh troops. Colonel Collins replied that, to prove the ſincerity of their diſpoſitions, it was indiſpenſably neceſſary that Dowlut-Row-Scindeah ſhould repaſs the Nerbudda, and the Berar rajah ſhould return to Nagpore; and that in caſe they adhered to this propoſition he did not doubt that Major-general Welleſley would, in turn, conſent to withdraw his troops.

428. The reſident left the conference without having obtained a

ſatisfactory aſſurance on the ſubject of the conſent of the confederate chiefs to ſuch an arrangement.

429. The 9th July the reſident received letters addreſſed to the Governor-general by Dowlut-Row-Scindeah and the rajah of Berar. (Conſultation 11th Auguſt, No. 26, 28, 29.)

430. Theſe two letters notified the receipt of the letters from the Governor-general on the ſubject of the treaty of Baſſein.

431. The rajah of Berar had then received the letters from the Governor-general, dated 13th and 22d May; the ſubſtance of which is narrated in the 212th and 247th paragraphs of this diſpatch; but the diſpatch which his excellency had writtten to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, dated 11th June, on the ſubject of the treaty of Baſſein, had not been delivered until the day after the date of that chief's letter which relates to a diſpatch of the Governor-general on that ſubject. In theſe letters the confederate chiefs maintain that the general conſent and concurrence of the principal branches of the Mahratta empire were neceſſary to the validity of every political engagement, whatever might be its importance, between his highneſs the Peiſhwah and a foreign ſtate; but they, at the ſame time, declared that it was not their intention to annul the treaty of Baſſein provided the Britiſh government and the Peiſhwah had no intention of annulling the engagement ſubſiſting between the Peiſhwah and the Mahratta chiefs.

432. To be able to purſue the thread of the narrative of Colonel Collins's negotiations at the court of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, it is here neceſſary to diſcloſe the information which his excellency the Governor-general had received on the 17th June from the receiver at Illahabad, as well as that which the Governor-general had conſequently given to the reſident with Dowlut-Row-Scindeah.

433. The reſult of this information was, that Dowlut-Row-Scindeah had addreſſed letters to Ghunne-Behaudur and to Hemmut-Behaudur, officers who exerciſe the primary authority for his highneſs the Peiſhwah in the province of Bundelcund, whereby he required them to prepare to co-operate with the confederate Mahratta armies to act hoſtilely againſt the Britiſh eſtabliſhments; and that Dhurrum-Row, an officer commanding a conſiderable body of cavalry, ſent by Scindeah in the month of April to Kalpee, a ſtation ſituated on the right bank of the Jumna contiguous to the Britiſh eſtabliſhments, had received Scindeah's orders to act in a ſimilar manner.

434. Having received this news on the 18th June, the Governor-general thought proper to order the reſident to require of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah the avowal or diſavowal of thoſe orders; conſequently, in a conference held between the reſident and Scindeah on the 16th July, the reſident communicated the ſubſtance of this news to that chief, and urged him to declare whether he had actually given orders of that nature. (Conſultations 22d June, No. 163.)

435. Dowlut-Row-Scindeah aſſured the reſident, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that he had never given an order of that nature either to the Peiſhwah's officers in Bundelcund or to Dhurrum-Row; and that on the contrary he had particularly ordered the latter chief to reſpect the Britiſh territories. (Conſultations 11th Auguſt, No. 57.)

436. The amicable language and conduct which Dowlut-Row-Scindeah ſhewed, in this interview, induced the reſident again to recur to the return of Scindeah into Indoſtan; on which Scindeah's prime miniſter replied, that as ſoon as Scindeah and the rajah of Berar received favourable anſwers to the letters they had addreſſed to the Governor-general, thoſe chiefs would return to their reſpective countries; and at the cloſe of the conference this miniſter explicitly avowed that

the treaty of Baſſein, far from containing ſtipulations prejudicial to the general intereſt of the feudatory Mahrattas, gave them more ſecurity, and this avowal was likewiſe confirmed by Dowlut-Row-Scindeah. Theſe declarations appeared to the Governor-general to afford more ſatisfactory proofs that Scindeah and the rajah of Berar had not, to that time, manifeſted their diſpoſition to ſatisfy the demands of the Britiſh government.

The Governor-general beſides, was juſtified in believing, that, in the apparent diſpoſition which thoſe chiefs had then manifeſted, the firm and amicable repreſentations and the declarations which Major-general Welleſley (in a letter written to the reſident, dated 18th July, on the receipt of the inſtructions of the Governor-general, dated 26th June) had ſent to the reſident to be communicated to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and the Berar rajah, and of which a copy reached the Governor-general on the 9th Auguſt, from the reſident at Poonah, and the ſubſtance of which is related in the 451ſt paragraph of this diſpatch, would engage thoſe chiefs to acquieſce in the juſt and moderate demands of the Britiſh government. In this ſtate of affairs the Governor-general thought it adviſeable to ſend inſtructions to his excellency the commander in chief, adapted to the line which the operations of the commander in chief ſhould take in the eventual alternative of peace or war. (Conſultations 11th Auguſt, No. 59.)

437. The Governor-general conſequently addreſsed inſtructions to the commander in chief, dated 10th Auguſt, authoriſing him to ſuſpend the commencement of hoſtilities until his excellency had received advice, either from the Governor-general or ſome perſon inveſted with public authority in the Dekkan, until hoſtilities had actually commenced in that part, or until he had been informed of Major-general Welleſley's determination to commence hoſtilities as ſoon as poſsible. The Governor-general, nevertheleſs, authoriſed the commander in chief to begin to act hoſtilely, if that ſhould appear to him neceſsary,

whether for taking advantage of circumſtances, or of the poſition which the army under his excellency's orders might occupy, whether for preventing the army of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, or that of M. Perron, from taking meaſures of whatever nature they might be, tending to embarraſs his excellency's eventual operations, or contributing to the ſucceſs of the armies employed againſt the Britiſh troops in caſe of war.

438. The application of theſe inſtructions to the circumſtances which might ultimately ariſe, formed the ſubject of a later diſpatch addreſſed to the commander in chief, dated 11th Auguſt. For the details contained therein, as well as for the preceding inſtructions of the Governor-general, dated 10th ſame month, we have the honor to refer your honorable committee to the packets of the 2nd May, 1804, No. 13.

HYDERABAD.

439. To follow the order of facts, the Governor-general finds it convenient to reſume the operations of the reſident at Hyderabad, and the affairs treated of at that court.

440. The Governor-general has already reported to your honorable Committee, in general terms, the progreſs of the affairs treated of at that court, in conjunction with thoſe of the Mahratta empire, to the middle of May. In the interval between this time and the date of the above-mentioned inſtructions, few events of any importance occurred at Hyderabad. The reſident's attention was principally turned on arrangements to be made with the court of Hyderabad, on the ſubject of ſupplies of grain for the auxiliary force under the orders of Lieutenant-colonel Stevenſon. (Conference 22nd June, and 21ſt July.)

441. On the 29th May, his highneſs the Nizam ſignified his conſent to receive a regiment of Europeans inſtead of the two battalions of native infantry, which the Britiſh government had engaged to furniſh, to augment the force of the auxiliary corps. Mention has already been made, in the 116th paragraph of the preſent diſpatch, of the meaſures adopted on the ſubject of that arrangement.

442. The reſident's report of the dangerous ſtate of the Nizam's health, demanded, that the reſident ſhould be furniſhed with inſtructions to regulate his conduct in caſe of the deceaſe of his highneſs the Nizam. The reſident was conſequently authoriſed, in caſe of neceſſity, to addreſs himſelf to Lieutenant-general Stuart, to Major-general Welleſley, or to Lieutenant-colonel Stevenſon, to obtain the aſſiſtance of a military force. The neceſsary inſtructions were, in like manner, tranſmitted to thoſe officers, to afford the aid which the reſident might demand.

443. The reſident's diſpatches compriſed in all the numbers and conſultations of 21ſt July, 55. 9th May, 282. 22nd June, 126. 21ſt July, 39, contain a detail of the negotiations entered upon by the court of Hyderabad, with the view of detaching, from the ſervice of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, Ameer-Khan, a chief mentioned in the 127th and other paragraphs of this diſpatch, who commanded an irregular army, amounting to 40,000 men, and who ſhowed himſelf diſpoſed to enter into the ſervice of his highneſs the Nizam.

444. The Governor-general was entirely of the opinion which the honorable Major-general Welleſley had expreſsed, in his letters to the reſident at Hyderabad, (copies of which will be found mentioned in the diſpatches to which the preceding paragraph refers) relative to the propoſitions of Ameer-Khan, under certain modifications; and according to the inſtructions addreſsed to the reſident at Hyderabad on this

ſubject 27th July: (of which mention has been made in the conſultations 11th Auguſt, No. 3:) nevertheleſs, this negotiation was not ſucceſsful.

445. The obligations of the Nabob of Kumool, towards his highneſs the Nizam, in his quality of feudatory, having been transferred to the honorable Company, by the treaty concluded at Hyderabad, in October 1800, the Governor thought it right, by reaſon of the probability of a war with the confederate Mahratta chiefs, to require the Nabob of Kumool to fulfil his obligations to the Britiſh government, by furniſhing a certain number of troops, to co-operate with the Britiſh army in caſe of war. The inſtruction of the Governor-general to the reſident at Hyderabad, whereby he is ordered to ſend this requiſition to the nabob of Kumool, is agreeable to thoſe mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

446. In conſequence of the information received by the reſident at Hyderabad, from Lieutenant-colonel Stevenſon, commanding the auxiliary forces, with his highneſs the Nizam, which implied, that no reliance could be placed on the officers of his highneſs for proviſioning the Britiſh armies, the reſident addreſsed himſelf to the court of Hyderabad, for the purpoſe of obtaining full powers for the honorable Major-general Welleſley, which would give him authority to make uſe of the reſources which his highneſs's weſtern provinces might offer for the public ſervice.

447. The Governor General judging that theſe were very ſuitable meaſures (Conſultations 11th Auguſt, No. 13) communicated his inſtructions to the reſident, dated 12th Auguſt, of which mention is made in the Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 4.

ARMY OF OBSERVATION.

448. The Governor General conceives it neceſſary in this place to reſume the operations of the army commanded by Lieutenant-general Stuart in perſon.

449. This army continued to occupy the poſition which it had taken at Moodgul (as has been ſaid in the 133d paragraph of this diſpatch) until about the end of June, at which period new circumſtances (Conſultations 21ſt July, No. 24 to 26) in addition to the arrival of a French ſquadron, upon the coaſt of Coromandel, induced lord Clive to order the return of the army to the ſouth of the Toombuddra. (Conſultation 11th Auguſt, No. 94, 95.) General Stuart conſequently repaſſed that river in the middle of the month of July. The ſudden departure, however, of the French army from Pondicherry, appearing, to lord Clive, to render leſs neceſſary the return of the main army, and the aſpect of affairs, in the Mahratta empire, adding, on the other hand, to the neceſſity of reinforcing the diviſion under Major-general Welleſley, (Conſultations 29th December, No. 151, 153, 154) Lord Clive, adverting to the principal end which had led him to adopt the meaſure of having an army between the Toombuddra and the Kiſtna, wrote on the 28th July to Lieutenant-general Stuart, and enjoined him to detach two battalions to ſtrengthen Major-general Welleſley, and to ſtation an adequate force upon the frontiers, for the above-mentioned purpoſe. Lord Clive, at the ſame time, ordered General Stuart to return with the reſt of his troops into the Carnatic. Theſe inſtructions were executed by Lieutenant-general Stuart, who gave to Major-general Campbell, the officer left in command of the troops on the frontiers, proper inſtructions, for the regulation of his conduct in that command. General Campbell, conformably to his inſtructions, reſumed his poſition at Moodgul. The Go-

vernor General, convinced of the importance of having a reſpectable army beyond the frontiers, while the army of Major-general Welleſley was advancing (Conſultations 12th April, No. 86, A.) immediately after having been informed of General Stuart's return acroſs the Tombuddra, iſſued an order, dated 30th July, to that officer, to fall back to Moodgul, or to any other ſtation poſſeſſing ſimilar advantages, in caſe our ſouthern eſtabliſhments ſhould be in danger. Theſe inſtructions did not reach General Stuart until the laſt diſpoſition of the troops (Conſultation 12th April, No. 87) concerted between that officer and Lord Clive, had already been carried into execution. Thoſe diſpoſitions, in every caſe, received the approbation of the Governor General.

MAJOR-GENERAL WELLESLEY.

450. Agreeably to the orders of the Governor General, communicated to Major-general Welleſley, in the diſpatch to the reſident at Poonah, 30th May, the ſubſtance of which is related in the 234th paragraph of this letter, Major-general Welleſley addreſſed a letter to Scindeah, dated 14th July, wherein, after having laid open the amicable object of the treaty of Baſſein, and having remarked the hoſtile ſpirit of the meaſures adopted by the confederate chiefs ſince the concluſion of that treaty, Major-general Welleſley demanded the ſeparation of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's army from that of the Berar rajah, and his retreat, with his troops, to the other ſide of the Nerbudda river. In this letter Major-general Welleſley declared that it was his intention to make the Britiſh troops reſume their ordinary ſtations, as ſoon as Dowlut-Row-Scindeah had complied with that requiſition. This letter was tranſmitted to the reſident with Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, accompanied by the inſtructions relative thereto. (Conſultation 11th Auguſt 1803, No. 52, 53, 54).

451. On the 18th July Major-general Welleſley received the Governor General's inſtructions of the 26th June, the ſubſtance of which is given in the 275th paragraph. Immediately after receiving that diſpatch, Major-general Welleſley addreſſed a letter to the reſident with Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, by which he was charged to apprize Dowlut-Row-Scindeah and the rajah of Berar, of the power which Major-general Welleſley had been inveſted with, by the Governor General's letter of the 26th June. The reſident was equally charged to demand of thoſe chiefs the ſeparation and return of their armies into their uſual ſtations. Colonel Collins was in like manner charged to inform the confederates, that, in the event of their refuſal, his order was to withdraw himſelf from Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's camp the following day. (Conſultations 2nd May 1804, No. 305.)

452. The Governor General here conſiders it proper to turn the particular attention of your honorable Committee, to the honorable Major-general Welleſley's letter of the 18th July, by which he acknowledges the receipt of the inſtructions of the Governor General, dated 26th and 27th June; and the more ſo as that letter contains an accurate deſcription of the preſent ſtate of the Peiſhwah's government, and diſcloſes the views and diſpoſitions of the confederate chiefs. (Conſultations 2nd May 1804, No. 304.)

DOWLUT-ROW-SCINDEAH.

453. The Governor General here takes up the ſequel of the negotiations entered upon by Colonel Collins at the court of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah. The reſident having received Major-general Welleſley's letter, addreſſed to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, dated 14th of July, the ſubſtance of which is in the 450th paragraph, (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 78 to 81) imparted that letter to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah,

with a meſſage which ſupported the repreſentations it contained. Major-general Welleſley's letter, and the repreſentations accompanying it, ſeemed to produce a favorable impreſſion on Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, who immediately ſent his prime-miniſter to the Berar rajah's camp, to conſult that chief on the ſubject.

454. The reſident likewiſe ſent his native ſecretary to the rajah of Berar, with a meſſage ſimilar to that which he had ſent to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah. (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 82.)

455. The rajah of Berar ſhowed no diſpoſition to comply with Major-general Welleſley's demand, and referred the queſtion for deciſion to the reſult of a conference with Dowlut-Row Scindeah, which actually took place on the 21ſt July, and the reſident, on the morrow, addreſſed a note to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, wherein he demanded an anſwer to the letter from Major-general Welleſley. To this note no anſwer was given.

456. The reſident having afterwards received Major-general Welleſley's letter of the 18th July, addreſſed memorials to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah and the Berar rajah, conceived according to Major-general Welleſley's inſtructions. (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 84 to 91.) In anſwer to theſe two memorials, Dowlut-Row-Scindeah and the rajah of Berar, informed the reſident that the anſwer to Major-general Welleſley's demand ſtill depended on a further conference of thoſe chiefs. Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, at the ſame time, invited the reſident to a ſeparate conference for the 25th July, in conſequence of a previous demand which the reſident had made to obtain that interview.

457. In that conference the reſident repeated to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah all the reaſons and obſervations contained in Major-general Wel-

leſley's inſtructions; and urged the chief, Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, to comply with Major-general Welleſley's demands.

458. In anſwer to this demand, the following obſervations were made in behalf of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, by his prime-miniſter: 1ſt. The troops of that chief and the rajah of Berar were encamped on their own territories. 2. Thoſe chiefs had ſolemnly promiſed not to paſs the Adjuntee defiles, nor to march to Poonah. 3d. They had already given written aſſurances to the Governor General, that they would never attempt to overthrow the treaty of Baſſein; aſſurances which muſt be conſidered as unequivocal proofs of their amicable intentions.

459. In reply to theſe objections the reſident repeated Major-general Welleſley's declaration, that it was impoſſible to place confidence in the promiſes and aſſurances of the confederate chiefs, ſo long as their armies occupied a poſition which was not neceſſary to their ſecurity, and which menaced the frontiers of our ally the Nizam. The reſident afterwards obſerved, that if Dowlut-Row-Scindeah thought to derive any advantage founded on the juſtice of his preſent poſitions, or if it were neceſſary to the defence of his poſſeſſions, to leave his army in that poſition, that every reſpect ſhould be had to theſe motives of convenience; but it was obvious that Dowlut-Row-Scindeah had no enemy on that ſide, and that far from deriving any benefit from his actual poſition, he had to ſupport expenſes beyond his means; that he was expoſed to the greateſt inconveniences in his actual ſituation; and that if he continued to ſtay there, it could not but be attributed to his hoſtile deſigns on the Britiſh government and its allies. The reſident further obſerved, that Major-general Welleſley having been furniſhed with full powers in the conduct of political and military affairs, his letter to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah was equally valid as if it had been

tranſmitted by the Governor-general. Finally, the reſident added, that he inſiſted on an immediate and deciſive anſwer to the demands made by Major-general Welleſley.

460. The miniſter did not appear prepared to anſwer the preceding obſervations of the reſident, and wiſhed to avoid all further diſcuſſion on the ſubject, by promiſing ſatisfaction, in ſome days, upon what was demanded. The reſident replied, that Major-general Welleſley's letter having been delivered five days, there had been ſufficient time for deliberation; and that in this ſtate of affairs the reſident could not conſent to any longer delay on the part of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah. This declaration brought on a long diſcuſsion between the reſident and Dowlut-Row-Scindeah; and that chief and his miniſter having finally and ſolemnly aſſured the reſident of a ſatisfactory anſwer on the 28th July, in the Berar rajah's preſence, (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 94), the reſident agreed to wait until the day appointed, for their ultimate deciſion.

461. In conſequence of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's ſolemn promiſe, made to the reſident, to give him a deciſive and ſatisfactory anſwer on the 28th July, the reſident ſent a meſſage to aſk the hour at which Scindeah would grant him the audience which he had promiſed for that day.

462. In anſwer to this meſſage, the reſident was informed, that Scindeah and the Berar rajah would hold a conference that ſame day; "that it was not proper for the reſident to aſſiſt at this conference, but that he ſhould be informed of the time which ſhould be fixed upon to receive him."

463. The reſident replied to this inſolent meſſage, that Dowlut-Row-Scindeah had directly violated his promiſe; that he, the reſident,

would wait until noon the following day, for a formal anſwer, and that if he did not receive it, he ſhould ſend his tents off to Aurungabad, and himſelf leave Scindeah's camp the day afterwards.

464. In conſequence of this declaration, on the 29th July (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 95, 96) was fixed on for the interview between the reſident and Dowlut-Row-Scindeah. The reſident deſiring to make a laſt effort to engage Scindeah to ſatisfy the demands of the Britiſh government, conſented to ſtay his departure, and repair to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's preſence on the appointed day.

465. The principal ſubject of this conference conſiſted in a repetition of former diſcuſsions. The miniſter declared that Dowlut-Row-Scindeah muſt anew conſult the rajah of Berar, before he could give a deciſive anſwer to Major-general Welleſley's demands, and concluded by intreating the reſident to delay ſetting off, for two or three days at furtheſt. The reſident did not conceal from Dowlut-Row-Scindeah (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 67) his conviction that the aim of the evaſive conduct, on the part of that chief, was merely to gain time for the execution of ſome particular deſign; he added, that his orders from Major-general Welleſley were peremptory to quit Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's camp, as ſoon as he was convinced of the reſolution of thoſe chiefs to maintain themſelves in their poſition on the frontiers of the Nizam's poſſeſſions, and that he ſhould, conſequently, be upon his route for Aurungabad on the 31ſt.

466. The reſident immediately addreſſed a memorial to the rajah of Berar, (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 98) in which he communicated to that chief the ſubſtance of his laſt diſcuſsions with the court of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and appriſed him of his determination to leave Scindeah's camp on the 31ſt July, unleſs he, before that time, received a ſatisfactory anſwer to Major-general Welleſley's demands.

467. In the night of the 30th the reſident received a note, (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 100) in which Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the reſident's memorial, addreſſed to the Berar rajah, and invited him to join them in the Berar rajah's tents, the following day, with the intention of continuing the diſcuſſion of the affairs in queſtion. The reſident having been prevented by a heavy rain from going there, according to his intention, on the 31ſt (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 99) and having received from the rajah of Berar an invitation ſimilar to that of Dowlut-Row Scindeah, gave way to their united ſolicitations, and joined thoſe chiefs on the evening of the 3d July, under the Berar rajah's tents. (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 101.)

468. In that conference the ſame diſcuſsions which had taken place in the preceding interviews, were renewed, and were alſo followed by ſeveral ſucceſsive propoſitions on the part of the chiefs.

469. Their firſt propoſition was, that the united forces of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah and the Berar rajah, ſhould retire to Bourhampour, and that Major-general Welleſley ſhould withdraw, with the Britiſh troops, into their ordinary ſtations: that is to ſay, the Britiſh army ſhould abandon the means it had by its poſition, of making a timely reſiſtance to every hoſtile attempt on the part of the confederate chiefs, whilſt thoſe chiefs withdrew their joint armies to a ſhort diſtance from the frontiers of our allies, ready to take advantage of the favorable ſeaſon which was approaching, and of the abſence and ſcattered ſtate of the Britiſh forces.

470. This unreaſonable propoſition having been decidedly rejected by the reſident, the confederate chiefs propoſed that the reſident ſhould fix his own day for the march of the reſpective armies of thoſe chiefs to break up the camp, and that the reſident would pledge the

faith of the Britiſh government, that Major-general Welleſley's army ſhould retire the ſame day on which the confederates commenced their return to their ordinary ſtations. The reſident anſwered, that he was not authoriſed to pledge the faith of the Britiſh government to any thing incompatible with the inſtructions he had received from Major-general Welleſley.

471. Scindeah and the rajah of Berar offered, finally, to demand Major-general Welleſley, by letter, to fix a day for the retreat of his army, and the march of the confederate armies from their poſition on the frontiers of the Nizam, under the promiſe that, on the day appointed, they ſhould infallibly begin their march. They afterwards declared that they would, in the ſame letter to Major-general Welleſley, demand him to ſpecify the time in which the forces under his command might reach their ordinary ſtations, that the confederates might regulate their march ſo as to arrive at their ordinary ſtations preciſely at the ſame time.

472. After ſome diſcuſsion the reſident conſented to ſubmit this laſt propoſition to Major-general Welleſley's conſideration, and to remain in the camp of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah until the arrival of his anſwer; on condition, however, that Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's and the Berar rajah's propoſed letters to that purpoſe, ſhould be with the reſident, to be ſent to their deſtination, before noon the day following. Notwithſtanding the amicable concluſion of this conference, and in direct violation of the conditions which their propoſitions contained, the confederate chiefs, in the letter addreſſed to General Welleſley and delivered to the reſident, confined their offers merely to continuing to withdraw their united armies into the ſtation of Bourhampour, according to the tenor of the propoſition already diſcuſſed, and finally rejected by Colonel Collins.

473. On the receipt of the Berar rajah's letter, written in the terms above-mentioned, the reſident immediately made preparations for quitting Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's camp, and began his journey to Aurungabad on the 3d Auguſt. Colonel Collins neceſſarily placed the Britiſh government in a ſtate of war with the confederate chiefs. (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 93.)

MEASURES ADOPTED IN CASE OF WAR.

474. The inſtructions of the Governor-general, given before the receipt of Colonel Collins's diſpatches, by which he communicated the laſt reſult of his negotiations, had proviſionally preſcribed all the meaſures and arrangements to be adopted to carry on the war with ſucceſs, ſo that there was nothing more to add to it. The Governor-general, however, thought it neceſſary to repeat the conditions offered to the Britiſh ſubjects and native inhabitants of the company's eſtabliſhments, in the ſervice of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah and his allies, which the commander in chief was ordered to promulgate, as is reported in the 297th paragraph of this diſpatch, by proclamations emanating immediately from the ſupreme Britiſh authority in India. Theſe proclamations were conſequently printed and publiſhed at Fort William, in the Engliſh language, and in the language of the country, and were diſtributed to all the public officers, that they might, by their means, reach the parties intereſted. (Conſultations 8th September, No. 116.)

475. On the 26th September the Governor-general publiſhed another proclamation relative to the actual exiſtence of hoſtilities between the Britiſh government and the confederate Mahratta chiefs, wherein he likewiſe declared that all Britiſh ſubjects holding commiſſions or bearing arms in the ſervice of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, or the rajah of

Berar, or their reſpective allies, during the war between the Britiſh government and thoſe powers, or taking part in any manner whatever in the projects of thoſe powers, or joining them during the war, would be guilty of the crime of high treaſon. It was declared further, by this proclamation, that all the Britiſh ſubjects who ſhould not take advantage of the proclamation of the 29th Auguſt, before the 1ſt November, ſhould be proſecuted as guilty of high treaſon.

476. Your honourable committee will, doubtleſs, know how to appreciate the ſalutary conſequences reſulting to the public intereſt from the meaſures adopted by the Governor General for the purpoſe of inducing the European officers and regular ſepoys to quit the ſervice of the Mahratta chiefs, and take advantage of the generous offer of the Britiſh government. The greater part of the European officers in the ſervice of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah immediately left that chief's army, and were placed, with the exception of a ſmall number, under the vigilant care of the troops in their reſpective cantonments. It is certain that ſeveral of the officers who quitted Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's ſervice, and who were attached to the intereſts of their country, would have been forced, for the ſake of ſubſiſtence, to ſupport the cauſe of our enemies, had they not found a reſource in the generoſity of the Britiſh government and its offers. To this circumſtance let us add, that the retirement of the European officers, in a moment ſo critical, excited among the Mahratta chiefs, and all the native powers, a general miſtruſt of the fidelity of all European adventurers; and it is not probable that any country power will, in future, reſolve to employ them for the inſtruction and diſcipline of its army.

477. In conſidering the wretched ſituation of the European officers in the Mahratta ſervice, who had, in great numbers, been authoriſed to enter it by the Britiſh government, and who ſaw themſelves expoſed to the alternative of the moſt cruel miſery, or to that of ſup-

porting the intereſts of enemies to the Britiſh power, it will be obvious to your honourable committee, that the proclamations emanating from the authority of the Governor General were equally juſt and politic. The public ſervice has derived no little advantage from the zeal, activity, and local knowledge of the European officers late in the ſervice of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah; many of whom have been ſucceſsfully employed by the commander in chief during the laſt campaign in Indoſtan.

478. A great number of ſepoys, compoſing the regular infantry of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, had formerly been in the honorable company's ſervice, and had entered the ſervice of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, when a conſiderable reduction took place in the honorable company's military eſtabliſhments, on the concluſion of the late peace with France. The greater part of the families of thoſe ſepoys was eſtabliſhed on the territories of the honorable company; and no ſooner had it offered to employ them, than they voluntarily abandoned Scindeah's ſervice to return back to that of the company. By this method the commander in chief ſucceeded, in a ſhort time, not only in weakening the moſt formidable part of Scindeah's military eſtabliſhment, but alſo in procuring an effective body of recruits, well diſciplined by the officers of the company, and, at the ſame time, endeared to its ſervice.

479. The Governor General will, hereafter, communicate to your honorable Committee the meaſures adopted by government in regard to the European officers who gave up the ſervice of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, in obedience to the proclamations, in the advantage of which they have a right to participate.

480. Although your honorable committee may have already received the communication of great part of the details of the preceding

events in the letters which the Governor General and the Governor General in council has, at different periods, forwarded to your honorable Committee, the Governor General in council has thought it right to ſubmit to your honorable Committee this connected narrative of the official pieces, with the intention of laying before it the moſt ample means of forming an opinion on every part of the events or operations of any importance, which have lately placed the Britiſh government in a ſtate of war with the combined armies of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah and the Berar rajah.

481. The military operations in Indoſtan and the Dekkan have, however, been already related in an accurate and connected manner in the diſpatches of the Governor General in council, of the 25th September and 31ſt October, 1803, as well as in the Notes* printed and tranſmitted to the honorable Court of Directors, dated 24th December, 1803.

482. On that account the Governor General thinks it ſuperfluous to repeat, in this diſpatch, the detail of the operations of the army, which took place during the war, and thinks it ſufficient to refer your honorable Committee, for the detail of the operations, to the diſpatches of his excellency the commander in chief, and to thoſe of Major-general Welleſley, which contain the movements of the army. Theſe diſpatches are marked under the numbers and conſultations of the 2d May, 1804:—15, 20, 24 to 27, 29, 31, 35, 36, 46, 51, 52, 56, 60, 68, 70, 73, 77, 78, 84, 87, 90, 92, 93, 96, 97, 102, 103, 105, 107, 108, 110, 111, 119, 120, 121, 123, 125, 129, 130, 135, 141, 147, 148, 156, 157, 159, 165, 168, 169, 174, 175, 180, 186, 190,

* *Theſe "Notes," printed uniformly with this work, and containing ſix military plans of engagements, were publiſhed by Stockdale, London,* 1804.

192, 195, 197, 199, 202, 211, 218, 228, 231, 232, 233, 239, 243, A 243, C 443. E.

483. The Governor General, however, thinks it his duty to lay before your honorable Committee that part of the operations of his excellency the commander in chief, and of Major-general Wellesley, which is not of military cognizance, and of which no mention has been made, either in the dispatches addressed to your honorable committee by the government, or in the printed notes mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. (Consultations of the honourable Major-general Wellesley 2d March, 1804, No. 320, 321, 330, 337, 338, 347, 349, 355, 363, 366, 366 A, 368, 371, 386, 387, 389, 392.)

484. The Governor General likewise thinks it right to observe to your honorable Committee, that the detailed discussion of the justice and necessity of the war in which the British government has been engaged against the Mahratta power, (discussion inclosed in our dispatch to your honorable Committee, dated 25th September) and the explanation which that letter contains of the sentiments of the Governor General in council, relative to the substance and details of the negotiation of Colonel Collins at the court of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, joined to the account of the affairs which are actually under the eye of your honourable Company, render useless every further observation on those different articles.

485. For the convenience of reference, the paragraphs of our dispatch, addressed to your honourable committee, containing a discussion on the subject of the justice and necessity of the war, are numbered in the margin. We have likewise the honour to refer your honourable Committee to the notes transmitted to the honourable Court dated 24th December, 1803, wherein your Committee will clearly see the

principal facts which have conduced to the ceſſation of all the relations of amity between the Britiſh government and the confederate chiefs. (Page 22, and following "Notes" printed in 4to. by Stockdale.)

NEGOTIATIONS IN INDOSTAN.

486. Conformably to the intentions explained in the 483d paragraph, the Governor General has the honor to communicate to your honorable Committee the continuance of the negotiations directed by his excellency the commander in chief, and the happy ſucceſs of the political arrangements preſcribed by the inſtructions of the Governor General, ſent to his excellency, bearing date 27th July, and by the ſubſequent diſpatches of the Governor General to the commander in chief.

MR. PERRON.

487. The firſt attention of the commander in chief having been directed, conformably to thoſe inſtructions, towards the negotiations to be opened with Mr. Perron, the Governor General will, at firſt, communicate to your honourable Committee the commencement, progreſs, and reſult of the correſpondence which the commander in chief had with that officer, as well as all the circumſtances relating to Mr. Perron's ſubmiſſion to the Britiſh power.

488. It is proper to inform your honourable Committee that Mr. Perron, ſome time before the opening of the campaign, had addreſſed himſelf to the Britiſh government to obtain permiſſion to enter the Britiſh territories, with the view of executing his intention of withdrawing himſelf from Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's ſervice. This requeſt

was immediately granted by the Governor-general, in a private letter addreſſed to the commander in chief, who had, likewiſe, tranſmitted his requeſt by the ſame channel. Poſterior events prevented Mr. Perron from profiting by that permiſſion.

489. On the 20th Auguſt (conſultations 2d May, No. 44) the commander in chief received a letter from Mr. Perron, wherein he expreſſed his ſurpriſe to ſee the Britiſh army advancing, and demanded to be informed whether the Britiſh government was at war with Dowlut-Row-Scindeah. The contents of that letter appeared to indicate, on Mr. Perron's ſide, the intention of bringing about ſome accommodation, which might prevent an encounter between the Britiſh forces and thoſe under Mr. Perron's orders. The commander in chief anſwered Mr. Perron by explaining, in a general way, the cauſe of the approach of his army, and begging him to ſend a confidential officer with whom his excellency might explain himſelf on the ſubject of Mr. Perron's letter. The commander in chief flattered himſelf that Mr. Perron would accede to the propoſals which his excellency was authoriſed to make him, agreeably to the inſtructions of the Governor-general, as has been ſtated in the 320th paragraph of this diſpatch.

490. On the 27th Auguſt the commander in chief received another letter from Mr. Perron, expreſſing his earneſt deſire to find ſome convenient means of avoiding the war, but nevertheleſs declining the propoſition of ſending an officer into the camp of the commander in chief, (conſultations 2d May, 48, 50,) under the pretence that ſuch a ſtep would excite the jealouſy of the court of Scindeah. Mr. Perron, however, required a confidential officer to be ſent to confer with him. The commander in chief did not think it proper to comply with this demand. His excellency, in his letter to Mr. Perron, explained to him in general terms, that the aim of the conference which he deſired with Mr. Perron had no reference to the public affairs of the Britiſh

government and Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, but to the private intereſts of Mr. Perron, and to the means of executing, with eaſe and ſafety, his deſign of withdrawing from Scindeah's ſervice. His excellency repeated, that he was ready to receive an officer from Mr. Perron, but at the ſame time appriſed him, that it was not his excellency's intention to renew his correſpondence with Mr. Perron, unleſs he was willing to profit by the permiſſion which had been granted, of ſending an officer to the Britiſh camp; and that the ſituation of the Britiſh army, with regard to that of Mr. Perron, was ſuch as to require immediate deciſion on the part of Mr. Perron.

491. Mr. Perron, in a letter in anſwer to that from his excellency, (conſultation 2d May, No. 56 to 59) the ſubſtance of which is related in the preceding paragraph, declared, that it was his intention to ſtay in Scindeah's ſervice during the preſent criſis, and that it was impoſſible for him to retire until his ſucceſſor was appointed. He alſo added, that he would ſend his aid-de-camp, Mr. Bickett, to the Britiſh camp, to have a further explanation. The ſending off this letter was delayed for ſeveral hours, in the hope of inducing the commander in chief, then poſted a day's march from Mr. Perron's poſition at Coel, to defer his attack until another day.

492. Although the commander in chief was ſenſible that Mr. Bickett's miſſion was futile, after the explicit declaration of Mr. Perron not to quit Scindeah's ſervice, his excellency, notwithſtanding, made it known to Mr. Perron, that he was ready to receive Mr. Bickett, who conſequently appeared before the commander in chief on the morning of the 29th Auguſt, whilſt the army was on its march towards Mr. Perron's camp at Coel, in the Doab. Mr. Bickett repeated the determination which Mr. Perron had made, not to quit the Mahratta ſervice, until he ſhould be relieved by his ſucceſſor. The commander in chief acquainted Mr. Bickett with the conditions on which Mr.

Perron might avoid hoſtilities, with advantage to his intereſts. After a vague converſation on Mr. Bickett's ſide he went away.

493. The defeat of Mr. Perron's army at Coel, and his precipitate flight, then ſuſpended all further correſpondence between Mr. Perron and the commander in chief.

494. However, on the 6th September (conſultations 2d May, No. 57, 59) the commander in chief received a letter from Mr. Perron, by which he renewed his demand for leave to retire to Lucknow, acroſs the company's territory. The motive alledged by Mr. Perron for this demand was, that he had juſt learnt the appointment and approach of his ſucceſſor, and the treachery of his European officers. He, at the ſame time, requeſted permiſſion to be eſcorted to Lucknow by his body guards, and that he might be furniſhed with an eſcort of Britiſh troops. The commander in chief judiciouſly granted Mr. Perron permiſſion to paſs over the company's territory to Lucknow, and authoriſed the eſcort of his body guards. The commander in chief required him to begin his march on the ſecond day after receiving the permiſſion, and to prevent his eſcort from committing any pillage. The Governor-general, from this moment, conſidered Mr. Perron's defection as an event extremely favourable to the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms, and to the intereſts of the Britiſh government in India. This event relieved the neighbouring ſtates and chiefs from the fear they had of Mr. Perron's power, and encouraged them to manifeſt their deſire to ſhake off the yoke of the Mahrattas, by uniting their forces to thoſe of the Engliſh. It contributed alſo to leſſen the confidence which the native powers were accuſtomed to place in the fidelity of their French officers. Agreeably to the permiſſion of the commander in chief Mr. Perron, accompanied by his ſecretary Mr. Bickett, and Mr. Fleury (conſultations 10th November, 73) croſſed the company's territory and arrived at Lucknow on the 1ſt October.

495. The Governor-general having been informed of Mr. Perron's requeſt for permiſſion to repair to Lucknow, judged it neceſſary to give ſome directions to the reſident at that city for the regulation of his conduct in regard to Mr. Perron and the individuals who accompanied him.

496. Although Mr. Perron, by the conditions contained in the letter from the commander in chief of 6th September, 1803, had no right but to the protection, merely, of the Britiſh government for the ſafety of his perſon, property, family, and ſuite, the Governor-general, nevertheleſs, thought it right to order that he ſhould be treated, during his reſidence at Lucknow, with the diſtinction due to the rank he held in the ſervice of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and that the officers who accompanied him ſhould be received with the accuſtomed marks of civility and attention.

497. Mr. Bickett being a Britiſh ſubject, and having continued to remain in Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's ſervice, after the commencement of hoſtilities, the reſident had orders to ſignify to him that it was neceſſary for his ſafety to claim the favor of the proclamation by the Governor General, dated 16th September, 1802. (Conſultations, 10th November, No. 66).

498. The reſident was ordered, in his inſtructions, to haſten, as much as poſſible, the departure of Mr. Perron and his ſuite from Lucknow, and to make choice of an officer to accompany Mr. Perron on his route for Calcutta. The reſident was likewiſe ordered to ſignify to the principal civil and military officers of the diſtricts through which Mr. Perron muſt paſs, that it was the intention of the Governor General that Mr. Perron and his ſuite ſhould be treated with ſuitable reſpect, and their journey be rendered as eaſy as poſſible. The reſident, beſides, had an order to inform Mr. Perron that the Governor General

would conſent to every arrangement ſuitable either for his return, or for his reſidence, under conditions which ſhould be regulated, on the Britiſh territories in India.

499. Mr. Perron's ſtay at Lucknow having been prolonged beyond the time which appeared to the Governor General to be neceſſary, (Conſultations 2d November, No. 198,) Colonel Scott had another order to urge his ſpeedy departure.

500. Soon after his arrival at Lucknow, (Conſultations 2d November, No. 196,) Mr. Perron addreſſed a letter to the Governor General (Conſultations 10th November, No. 75,) whereby he informed him that, at the time of his having quitted Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's ſervice, he had left in the hands of a native agent, beſides his public property of great value, a ſum of money, amounting to twenty two lacks of rupees, which was his private property; Mr. Perron added, that he had demanded this money of his agent, who had not ſatisfied the demand, alledging that it was in the fortreſs of Agra. Mr. Perron ſolicited, from the Governor General, inſtructions to the Commander in Chief, for the purpoſe of compelling the native agent to reſtore the private property which he detained, and to ſecure to Mr. Perron all the property belonging to him which might be found at Agra or elſewhere. Mr. Perron founded his pretenſions to the interference of the Britiſh government for the preſervation of his property, upon the permiſſion which he had received from the commander in chief, under the authority of the Governor General, to retire to the Company's territory with his family, the officers of his retinue, and his property.

501. The Governor General thought it right to ſuſpend his anſwer to Mr. Perron's letter until he had received the report of the commander in chief on the ſubject, together with copies of the correſpondence which had taken place between the commander in chief and Mr. Per-

ron (Conſultations 2d May, No. 151, 152,) before and after the arrival of the latter on the Company's territories. The ſubſtance of this correſpondence has been reported to your honourable committee in the preceding paragraphs.

502. The permiſſion granted to Mr Perron (Conſultations 2d November, No. 197,) to return to the Company's territories with his family, the officers of his ſuite, his property and effects, in the opinion of the Governor General, impoſed no other obligation on the Britiſh government, with regard to Mr. Perron's private property, than that of protecting all that he might bring with him upon the Company's territories; and gave him no right to claim the interpoſition of the Britiſh government for the protection of any property whatever which he might have left in an enemy's country.

503. Mr. Perron had been aſſured that he ſhould continue to experience the protection of the Britiſh government for the ſafety of all his property, depoſited or carried into the limits of the Company's territories, ſuch as they were eſtabliſhed before the war with the confederate Mahratta chiefs; but it was at the ſame time notified to him, that the Governor General could not conſider the Britiſh government reſponſible for any property that Mr. Perron might have left on the territory of the powers at war with the Britiſh government. For theſe reaſons the Governor General refuſed to comply with Mr. Perron's demand.

504. The arrangement made by the Governor General, on the ſubject of the diſtribution of the money found in the fortreſs of Agra, will be communicated by the military department; the Governor General, however, here thinks it proper to ſolicit the due attention of your honourable committee to the diſpatches of the commander in chief, dated 22d October by which it appears, that the money de-

poſited at Agra, was conſidered by Mr. Heſſingue, who commanded the fort at the commencement of the war, and by all the European officers in garriſon at that place, as public property; part of which has in fact been diſburſed for the payment of the troops. (2d March, No. 161—163).

505. Mr. Perron, in company with Meſſieurs Bickett and Fleury, ſet out from Lucknow to the preſidency, 8th November, accompanied by an European officer. He has ſince reſided in the neighbourhood of the French eſtabliſhment of Chandernagor. (Conſultations, 9th December, No. 52).

BHURRUTPORE.

506. The Governor General next communicates to your honourable committee the operations of the commander in chief, relative to the concluſion of the defenſive treaties with which he was charged, with the chiefs of Indoſtan.

507. The firſt chief who took advantage of the Britiſh alliance was the Rajah of Bhurrutpore, one of the principal chiefs of the tribe of Jats, who poſſeſſes a conſiderable territory, and ſome ſtrong places in the vicinity of Agra and Muttra, on the ſouth-weſt bank of the Jumna.

508. Your honourable committee has been informed, in our diſpatch dated 31ſt Auguſt, 1803, that his excellency the commander in chief had concluded a treaty of defence and guaranty with that chief, dated 9th October, 1803; and a copy of this treaty approved and ratified by the Governor General, was joined to that diſpatch. It is conſequently ſufficient, on this occaſion, to refer your honourable

committee to the copy of the treaty and other papers. (Conſultations, 2d March, No. 139, 140).

509. The Rajah of Bhurrutpore ſent a body of cavalry to join the army of the commander in chief, immediately after the concluſion of the treaty.

MACHERRY.

510. On the 14th November a treaty of alliance was concluded by the commander in chief with the rajah of Macherry, or the Ram-Rajah, whoſe poſſeſſions are bounded on the ſouth and weſt by the territory of the rajah of Jynagour, and on the eaſt by that of the Rajah of Bhurrutpore. The local ſituation and reſources of the Macherry territory, put the rajah of this country in a ſtate to impede or repel every future incurſion of the Mahrattas in the northern parts of Indoſtan. It was, in conſequence, extremely beneficial to enter into a connection with this petty ſtate; and the conditions of the treaty concluded by the commander in chief, with this chief, appearing to the Governor General very judicious, and agreeably to the general prineiples laid down by his excellency in his inſtructions, the treaty was ratified by the Governor General. The copy of this treaty, and the correſpondence relative thereto, are mentioned in our minutes. (2d March, No. 177—179).

RAJAHPOOTS.

511. The Governor-general attached particular importance to the formation of an alliance with the rajahs of Jynegur and Jadopoor, and with the ranah of Gohud. The local ſituation of the territories of Jynegur, Jadopoor, and Gohud, which are placed between the

northern provinces of Indoſtan and the Mahratta poſſeſſions in the Malwa, Berar, and adjacent provinces, rendered an alliance with this chief very important, in as much as it has accompliſhed the principal aim of the ſyſtem propoſed, viz. the excluſion of the Mahratta power from the northern part of Indoſtan.

512. The chiefs of Jynagur and Jodopoor, had long oppoſed a vigorous reſiſtance to all the irruptions of the Mahrattas; but they were in the end conſtrained to give way to the ſuperior force of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah. At the epoch of the commencement of the laſt war, beſides the regular tribute which thoſe chiefs had agreed to pay, they were loaded with frequent exaction, and their territories were laid waſte by the inroad of the armies of Scindeah and Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar. Theſe ſtates, nevertheleſs, poſſeſſed conſiderable internal reſources, which might reaſonably be thought ſuſceptible of enabling them, ſo ſoon as they were delivered from the oppreſſive yoke of the Mahrattas, and ſupported by the power of the Britiſh government, to become uſeful allies, either for purſuing the war, or for the future excluſion of the Mahrattas from the northern provinces of Indoſtan.

513. The ſubſtance of the letter which the Governor General had addreſſed to the rajah of Jynegur and Jadopoor, for the purpoſe of aſſuring us of their co-operation in the ſtruggle which we were in expectation of, and to lay the foundation of a definitive treaty of alliance with thoſe ſtates, has been already reported to your honourable committee.

514. During a conſiderable time, the fear of the Mahratta arms, the death of the rajah of Jynegur, which happened 1ſt Auguſt, 1803, and the diſſentions which followed at that court, prevented the ſtate of Jynegur from entering into the negotiation with Sin-

cerity and deciſion. The ſame cauſes had prevented the court of Jadopoor (whoſe rajah likewiſe died in October, 1803), from concluding a treaty with the Britiſh government. (Conference, 2d March, No. 130, 136, 137, 138, 173, 185; 3d March, 63 to 66).

515. However, immediately after the glorious and deciſive victory of Laſwaree, the rajah of Jynegur ſent vakeels to the camp of the commander in chief, furniſhed with full powers for negotiating and concluding a treaty of defenſive alliance. (2d March, No. 175).

516. Theſe vakeels reached the Britiſh camp on the 25th November, and a treaty of defenſive alliance between the Britiſh government and the rajah of Jynegur, was concluded 12th December, 1803. (Conference, 2d March, No. 185, 208, 209).

517. The example of the rajah of Jynegur was ſoon followed by the rajah of Jadopoor, whoſe views and intereſts are indiſpenſably connected with thoſe of the ſtate of Jynegur; and a treaty was concluded 22d Deeember, 1803, with the vakeel of the rajah of Jadopoor, on the ſame conditions as thoſe of the treaty of Jynegur. (Conſultations, 2d March, No. 215, 216).

518. The intentions of the Governor General from the commencement was to give additional ſecurity to the frontiers of the territories of Jynegur and Jadopoor, by the introduction into thoſe countries of the Britiſh auxiliary forces. This meaſure was not, nevertheleſs, conſidered by the Governor General as a *ſine quâ non*; and as thoſe chiefs ſeemed to make important objections to it, the commander in chief gave up the point. The governor entirely approved of the motives which had influenced the determination of the commander in chief on this occaſion. The treaties being conformable in all points to the ſpirit of the inſtructions of the Governor General,

were duly ratified by the Governor General in council. (Conſultation 3rd March, No. 2. 2nd March, No. 217.)

519. Vakeels were received in the Britiſh camp on behalf of the Ranah of Oudypore, one of the principal Rajahpoots chiefs, and from the Rajah of Kotah, who poſſeſſed a territory ſouth of Jynapour. (Conſultations 2nd March, No. 215.)

The firſt of theſe dared not declare his deſire of contracting an alliance with the Britiſh government, on account of his vicinage to Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, who was with a large body ravaging the territories of the Ranah. The commander in chief not being ſure whether engagements contracted with theſe chiefs would accord with the views of the Governor-general, ſubmitted the queſtion for our opinion. (Conſultations 2nd March, No. 119.)

The Governor-general being of opinion that if theſe chiefs were not included in the general alliance, the extent of the authority of Scindeah, of Holkar, or of Ambajee over them, might in the end weaken our barrier in that quarter, ordered the commander in chief to conclude, with the Ranah of Oudypore and the Rajah of Kotah, engagements ſimilar to thoſe which he had formed with the northern Rajahpoots chiefs. However, the peace with Scindeah, made before the concluſion of the treaty with theſe chiefs, has ſuſpended the negotiation.

520. The Governor-general, by reaſon of the change of circumſtances which has juſt taken place, thinks he needs have to fear for our intereſts, no prejudice on account of the projected alliance with thoſe chiefs not having been carried into execution. The danger which the extent of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah's power would cauſe has been removed, if not wholly, at leaſt in a very great degree, by the concluſion, with the latter, of a treaty of defenſive alliance, which

preſents an important obſtacle to the aggrandizement of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, and of every other chief or ſtate in that part of India.

RANAH OF GOHUD.

521. Conformably to the inſtructions of the Governor-general, addreſſed to Mr. Mercer, the ſubſtance of which is reported in the 332nd paragraph of this diſpatch; Mr. Mercer immediately on his arrival at Illahabad, opened a correſpondence with the Ranah of Gohud, under the immediate direction of the commander in chief, for the co-operation of that chief with the Britiſh troops, to drive the Máhrátta troops out of the province of Gohud. The Ranah of Gohud agreed, without delay, to the propoſal of the Britiſh government, and having raiſed a body of troops, by means of a ſum of money, which the commander in chief was authoriſed to advance with that view, he was actively and ſucceſsfully employed during the whole war in combatting the enemy's troops, and did the duty of a faithful ally of the Britiſh government.

522. The country of Gohud having been placed entirely at the diſpoſal of the Britiſh government by the treaty with rajah Ambajee, (of which a detail will be given to your honourable committee in the following part of this diſpatch) a treaty was concluded 29th January, 1804, between the Britiſh government and the Ranah of Gohud, whereby the Britiſh government guaranteed to the Ranah the independent poſſeſſion of the countries which have been aſſigned to him; and the Ranah agreed to keep up, under the name of auxiliaries, three battalions of the native infantry of Britiſh troops, and to pay an annual ſubſidy of nine lacs of rupees. The fort and town of Gwalior, were, by this treaty, ceded to the Britiſh government in

perpetuity. The remaining ſtipulations of the treaty are ſimilar to thoſe contained in the treaties concluded with the Jats and Rajahpoots chiefs.

523. A copy of this treaty, ſo extremely favourable to the intereſts of the Britiſh government, as well as to thoſe of the Ranah of Gohud, is regiſtered in the Conſultations 2nd March, No. 234.

AMBAJEE.

524. The Governor-general now propoſes to lay before your honourable committee, the negotiations with rajah Ambajee-Inglia, which brought on the concluſion of the treaty with that chief, to which the 522nd paragraph of this refers.

525. A conſiderable portion of the territories of Scindeah in Indoſtan, including the ancient poſſeſſions of the Ranah of Gohud, has been put under the excluſive dominion of Ambajee.

526. In the month of October, 1803, the government Perſian ſecretary was informed, by a channel entitled to credit, of the views and intentions of Ambajee, in the actual ſtate of affairs between the Britiſh government and Dowlut-Row-Scindeah. Theſe advices imported that Ambajee had made a direct propoſal to ſhake off his fidelity to Scindeah, put himſelf under the protection of the Britiſh government, and become tributary to this government upon certain conditions.

527. A note relative to this intelligence (Conſultations 2nd March, No. 34. 34 B.) with the inſtructions of the Governor-general on the ſubject of a treaty with Ambajee, was tranſmitted to his excellency

the commander in chief, who had received, by the way of an agent of Ambajee, propoſitions of the ſame nature. Some accredited vakeels arrived at the camp of the commander in chief at the end of October.

528. Your honourable committee will obſerve that Ambajee's propoſal to become tributary to the Britiſh government for all the country under his dominion, was incompatible with the inſtructions of the Governor-general, in regard to the Ranah of Gohud, whoſe poſſeſſions, at leaſt thoſe which he had inherited from his anceſtors, were included in the diſtricts under the dominion of Ambajee. The Governor-general, therefore, propoſed (Conſultations 2nd March) to compenſate Ambajee's loſs of the portion of territory under his dominion, which the Governor-general intended to aſſign to the Ranah of Gohud, by guaranteeing to Ambajee the independent poſſeſſion of the reſt of his territories, and by admitting him to the advantages of an alliance, founded on the ſame principles as the engagements to be concluded with the Rajahpoots and Jats ſtates.

529. According to this plan (Conſultations 3rd March, No. 101, 104) the commander in chief opened a negotiation with Ambajee, on the principles above mentioned; and after conſiderable delay and ſyſtematic evaſions on the part of Ambajee, a treaty was concluded by the commander in chief with that chieftain, 16th December, 1803, (Conſultations 2nd March, No. 213, 214) by virtue of which all the territory in his poſſeſſion, ſituated northward of Gwalior, including the fort, was ceded to the Britiſh government, which, on its ſide, guaranteed to Ambajee the independent poſſeſſion of all the remaining territory which had been under his dominion.

530. For the detail of this treaty (Conſultations 2nd March, 217) entirely approved and ratified by the Governor-general, and of the

explanatory letter of his excellency the commander in chief, the Governor-general refers your honourable committee to the copies of thoſe papers mentioned in our regiſter of the 2nd March.

531. Immediately after the concluſion of the treaty with Ambajee (Conſultations 2nd March, 213) the commander in chief detached a corps under Lieutenant-colonel White, to take poſſeſſion of Gwalior, according to the orders which were given in conſequence, on the part of Ambajee.

532. With the deſign of enforcing the ſtrict execution of the ſtipulations of the treaty on the part of Ambajee, and to determine the arrangements with regard to the Ranah of Gohud, Mr. Mercer was ordered by the commander in chief to accompany the detachment to Gwalior.

533. Nevertheleſs the Governor-general was, in the ſequel, informed by private advices from Mr. Mercer, that the commandant of the fortreſs of Gwalior had refuſed to give it up, conformably to the treaty of alliance concluded between the Britiſh government and the rajah Ambajee. The Governor-general, therefore, judged it neceſſary to ſend, immediately, inſtructions to Mr. Mercer, (Conſultations 3rd March, No. 222) to regulate his conduct on that occaſion, and prevent a delay which would have occaſioned recourſe to the commander in chief.

534. It was ſo indubitably the intereſt of rajah Ambajee to adhere to the faithful execution of his engagements contracted with the Britiſh government, that the Governor general was diſpoſed not to throw on that chief, the blame of the refuſal by the commandant of Gwalior, to give up the fortreſs. The Governor-general, nevertheleſs, obſerved, that the ſtipulation inſerted in the treaty relative to the

ſurrender of Gwalior, ſuppoſed the power, as well as the will, to operate the ſubmiſſion of the place to the Engliſh government, without its being compelled to employ force; that in the confidence of an immediate and undiſputed ſurrender of the fortreſs of Gwalior, we had acceded to the ſtipulations of the treaty in favour of rajah Ambajee, and that, in conſequence, unleſs the ſtipulations were ſtrictly executed, the obligation on the part of the Britiſh government to fulfil the treaty, would ceaſe.

535. The Governor-general ordered Mr. Mercer, in caſe the fortreſs of Gwalior were not ſurrendered on receipt of this diſpatch, to communicate the preceding obſervation to rajah Ambajee, and let him know that on his failure in executing the fundamental article of the engagements concluded with him, thoſe engagements would become void, and that the Britiſh government would be free to adopt ſuch meaſures as might appear advantageous for the public intereſt, without any reference to the conditions of the treaty.

536. The ſame inſtructions were judged applicable to the caſe of our being compelled to occupy Gwalior by force of arms.

537. Similar inſtructions were at the ſame time given by the Governor-general to the commander in chief. The Governor-general therein expreſſed his opinion, that although the alliance concluded with the Rajah Ambajee ought to be diſſolved, that, nevertheleſs, ſome arrangement ſhould be entered into with him, whereby that chief ſhould be guaranteed in the independent poſſeſſion of part of the territory under his dominion. The Governor-general, conſequently, authoriſed the commander in chief, if it were neceſſary, to renew the negotiation with Ambajee on this ſubject, unleſs the commander in chief had any reaſon to believe that the conduct of the commandant

of Gwalior had been clandeſtinely influenced by Ambajee, the Governor-general regarding ſuch treachery as a deciſive reaſon for doing away all confidence in any treaty whatever with Ambajee.

538. The Governor-general obſerved, in the ſame inſtructions, that in caſe the engagements lately contracted with Ambajee were diſſolved, the Britiſh government would be juſtified in propoſing to him conditions leſs favourable than thoſe which formed the baſis of the late engagements; and the Governor-general ſuggeſted to the commander in chief to take advantage of the renewal of a negotiation with Ambajee, to obtain a compenſation for the wrong which the Britiſh government had received by the violation of the treaty on the part of Ambajee, or by his want of power to fulfil its ſtipulations. The Governor-general, in like manner, ſuggeſted to the commander in chief the mode of limiting the extent of territory which ſhould be guaranteed to Ambajee, by the ſtipulations of a new treaty, according as the domains of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah might be regulated, at the concluſion of peace with that chief.

539. Upon the refuſal of the commandant of Gwalior to ſurrender that fortreſs to the Britiſh troops under Lieutenant-colonel White, that officer immediately prepared to take poſſeſſion of the city of Gwalior, with the deſign of intimidating the garriſon, as well as to prevent all communication between the town and fort.

540. The commander in chief having been informed of the refuſal the garriſon had made to ſurrender (conſultation 2d March, 232), detached a conſiderable reinforcement of European and native infantry, with ſiege artillery, to join Lieutenant-colonel White, who was, beſides, authoriſed to call in a reinforcement ſerving in Bundelcund. On the junction of the reinforcements, Colonel White opened his batteries againſt the fort (conference 2d March,

No. 242, A.), and on the 4th February, a breach having been effected, the garriſon offered to ſurrender, on condition of receiving a douceur of 50,000 rupees (conference 2d March, No. 242, A, and 243, a*). This propoſal was rejected by Mr. Mercer and Colonel White; but another arrangement was afterwards made, by which the garriſon ſhould receive the value of certain articles and ſtores. The Britiſh troops took poſſeſſion of all the gates in the night of the 4th, and on the 5th February the fort was evacuated.

541. The poſſeſſion of this important fortreſs, which commands the entrance to Indoſtan on this ſide, and defends the frontiers of Gohud, entirely completed the views of the Governor-general, in reſpect to this important branch of the general plan of operations.

542. On the 11th February (conference 3d March, No. 241, 242), Mr. Mercer communicated to Ambajee the ſentiments and reſolution of the Governor-general, ſtated in the inſtructions to which the 535th paragraph refers. Ambajee in his anſwer (conference, 3d March, No. 213), expreſſed no ſurpriſe at the meaſures taken by order of the Governor-general, and ſhowed no diſpoſition to palliate his conduct, or eſtabliſh the validity of his engagements contracted with the Britiſh government.

543. Athough neither the Governor-general, nor the commander in chief (conference 2d March, No. 222, 231, 232), had at firſt attributed to the treachery of Ambajee the conduct of the commandant of Gwalior (conference 3d March, No. 235), nevertheleſs, in the ſequel, circumſtances appeared to ſubſtantiate evident proofs of treachery on Ambajee's part (conference 2d March, No. 250), and they were confirmed by his conduct, when that chief received intelligence of the concluſion of the peace with Scindeah (conference 3d March, No. 241 to 244).

544. Your honorable committee will have obſerved that the commander in chief was informed (conſultations 3d March, No. 235), by Mr. Mercer, of the concluſion of the peace with Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, before the ſurrender of Gwalior (conſultations 2d March, No. 239), and that the ſame news reached the Governor-general before he had any knowledge of the laſt event (conſultations 2d March, No. 238, A.).

545. The Governor-general being invariably of opinion that the rights of the Britiſh government, acquired by virtue of the treaties made with Ambajee and the Ranah of Gohud, were acknowledged and confirmed by the 9th article of the treaty of peace with Scindeah, and that the moſt advantageous conſtruction of that treaty could not impoſe on the Britiſh government the neceſſity of abandoning the advantages reſulting from the treaty concluded with Ambajee, nor exempt the Britiſh government from the engagements which it had contracted with the Ranah of Gohud, in the conviction that Ambajee ſhould adhere to his promiſes; his excellency in council immediately ſent inſtructions to the commander in chief to preſs the ſiege of Gwalior without interruption, and to continue to occupy the territories which had been made over to the Ranah of Gohud by the treaty concluded with that chief. (Conſultations 2d March, No. 238, A.)

546. His excellency the commander in chief having entertained ſome doubt on the ſubject of the true ſenſe of the 2d and 9th articles of the treaty of peace (conſultations 2d March, No. 239), the Governor-general explained their meaning in a ſeparate letter, which he wrote to the commander in chief, dated 20th February. (Conſultations 2d March, No. 245.)

547. The Governor-general deſires your honorable committee to direct its whole attention to the above-mentioned inſtructions, given

to the commander in chief and to Mr. Mercer, to ſee therein the principles whereby his deciſion on that important queſtion was regulated. (Conſultations 3d March, No. 122; and 2d March, No. 231.)

548. The diſcuſſions which have ariſen with the durbar of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, on the ſubject of Gohud and Gwalior, and the final reſolve of the Governor-general on the whole of that queſtion, will be laid before you more fully in a ſeparate diſpatch, which the Governor-general intends to addreſs, excluſively, to your honorable committee, relating to the peace concluded with the confederate chiefs.

THE BEGUM OF SUMROO.

549. The inſtructions of the Governor-general, given to the commander in chief, with regard to Zeib-Ooniſſa-Begum, commonly called the Begum of Sumroo, who poſſeſſes a conſiderable jaghire under the Mahratta government, in the Doab of the Jumna and the Ganges, and in the centre of the territory before occupied by M. Perron, have already been completely reported to your honorable committee in the preceding part of this diſpatch.

550. In theſe inſtructions the Governor-general expreſſed to the commander in chief his wiſh to acquire the Begum's jaghire, by means of a ſuitable indemnity, ſeeing that the transfer of her jaghire to the company was an object of great importance to the Britiſh government, for re-eſtabliſhing tranquillity in the Doab, and for completing the introduction of the Engliſh ſyſtem of laws and regulations into that country.

551. The territory placed at the diſpoſal of the Britiſh govern-

ment, by the glorious ſucceſs of our arms at the battle of Delhi, furniſhed us with the means of aſſigning to the Begum a territory on the weſtern part of the Jumna, inſtead of the jaghire which ſhe poſſeſſed in the Doab. The Governor-general, conſequently, in a letter containing inſtructions given by the Governor-general to Mr. Mercer, upon different details relative to the duties of his miſſion, authoriſed his excellency the commander in chief to propoſe to the Begum, to remove her eſtabliſhment to the oppoſite bank of the Jumna.

552. The Governor-general, on the 5th December, received diſpatches from the commander in chief, by which he learned the Begum's conſent to the propoſed change of her eſtabliſhment, and the orders given by her for recalling her battalions from the ſervice of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah. The Begum at the ſame time aſſured his excellency the commander in chief, through the officer left at Delhi, near the perſon of his majeſty Shah-Allum, that ſhe had given the orders in queſtion immediately after the requiſition had reached her from the commander in chief, when his excellency had ſent her the letter of the Governor-general. The diſpatches from the commander in chief contained alſo a letter from the Begum, addreſſed to the Governor-general, and incloſing her conſent to the arrangement propoſed.

553. The Governor-general thinking that the Begum's conduct on that occaſion was deſerving of the approbation of the Britiſh government, adopted the propoſition which the commander in chief had ſubmitted to her in his diſpatches (conſultations 2d March, No. 184), relative to the guaranty, which ſhould be accorded to the Begum, for the independent poſſeſſion of the territory to be aſſigned as an indemnity for her jaghire, upon the ordinary condition of mi-

litary ſervice, and required the commander in chief to take the neceſſary meaſures for making over the territory which ſhould be ceded to the Begum, on the weſtern bank of the Jumna. His excellency, at the ſame time, received the order for adopting immediate diſpoſitions to introduce the Britiſh authority into the Begum's firſt jaghire, and to preſs its renunciation, without waiting for the actual ceſſion of the territory ſituate on the weſtern bank of the Jumna; an arrangement to which ſhe gave her conſent. Divers circumſtances have, however, hitherto prevented the choice and ceſſion of the territory to be aſſigned in exchange for her jaghire; but it is the intention of the Governor-general to hold himſelf accountable to the Begum for the revenues ariſing from her jaghire, during the whole time which ſhall have elapſed, ſince the Britiſh government took poſſeſſion, until the occupation, by the Begum, of an equivalent territory upon the weſtern bank of the Jumna. The Begum's troops joined the commander in chief in the month of December, after a long and difficult march, which they made in coming from the Dekkan. (Conſultations 2d March, No. 287, 288.)

SCHEICKS.

554. The 392d and 393d paragraphs of this diſpatch contain the inſtructions given by the Governor-general to his excellency the commander in chief, relative to the means of conciliating the friendſhip of the principal Scheicks chiefs on the engagements to be concluded with them. The nature of the operations of the commander in chief gave him no opportunity to accompliſh the end propoſed by thoſe inſtructions. The principal objects were, in fact, obtained by the neutrality of the Scheicks chiefs during the war, which may in a great degree be attributed to the rapid progreſs and glorious triumphs of the Britiſh arms.

555. The commander in chief, however, as has been already ſtated to your honorable committee in our diſpatches of the 25th September, 1803, received propoſals on behalf of Runjeet-Sing, rajah of Lahore, to cede to the Britiſh government the territory poſſeſſed by ſome chiefs of the tribe of Scheicks, ſituate ſouth of the river Sutlege, upon condition of a defenſive alliance againſt the reſpective enemies of thoſe chiefs, and of the Britiſh nation.

556. It was not, however, to the advantage of the Britiſh government to poſſeſs territory in that part, although the power of diſpoſing of it would have facilitated the arrangements which it might have had to make afterwards; but the Governor-general had doubts of the right of the rajah Runjeet-Sing to transfer that territory; and in all events, the Governor-general was apprehenſive, that if he diſpoſed of that territory, it would become neceſſary, for the attainment of his object, to employ force againſt thoſe chiefs who would not confirm the arrangement, and likewiſe to alienate thoſe even that the Governor-general had principally in view to conciliate. His excellency, therefore, thought it ſufficient that the amicable diſpoſitions of Runjeet-Sing, manifeſted by his propoſals, were encouraged, without concluding any poſitive engagement with that chief. The Governor-general alſo received a letter from the rajah Saheb-Sing, chief of Puttecalah, whereby he teſtified his friendly diſpoſitions to the Britiſh government.

SHAH-ALLUM.

557. The Governor General is now about to report to your honorable committee the circumſtances relating to the enfranchiſement of the emperor Shah-Allum from the cruel ſervitude in which he was held by the Mahratta and French power; and to the re-eſta-

bliſhment of that old and venerable monarch in his authority, under the protection of the Britiſh government, as well as in his dignity and rights.

558. The letter which his excellency the Governor-general addreſſed to his majeſty Shah-Allum, (the ſubſtance of which is reported in the 356th paragraph of this letter,) was ſecretly tranſmitted by the commander in chief to Sind-Rezza-Khan, agent of the reſident, to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, at Delhi, to be put into his majeſty's hands. It was accompanied by a letter from the commander in chief, wherein he expreſſed his ſincere wiſh to ſhew his majeſty all the reſpect and attachment which was due to him. The greateſt ſecrecy was recommended to Sind-Rezza-Khan, in the means of remitting theſe letters. (Conference 2nd March, No. 22, 23.)

559. On the 29th Auguſt the commander in chief received, by the channel of Sind-Rezza-Khan, the anſwer of Shah-Allum to the letter of the Governor-general. His majeſty therein expreſſed his ardent deſire to take the benefit of the protection of the Britiſh government.

560. The commander in chief, on the 1ſt September, received a letter from Sind-Rezza-Khan, under his majeſty's ſeal, addreſſed to the Governor General, by which his majeſty declared, that he had confided the direction of all his affairs to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah and M. Perron, as Scindeah's delegate. He alſo therein announced his intention of taking the field in perſon, and requeſted the Governor-general to forbid the further continuation of military operations.

561. It is proper to inform your honorable committee, that the diſpatch of the letters proceeding from his Majeſty, has been throughout liable to the inſpection of the officers ſtationed at Delhi by Dow-

lut-Row-Scindeah, and placed there under the immediate authority of Mr. Perron. His majeſty was never permitted to forward any letter that was not dictated or approved of by thoſe officers. The anſwer which the Governor-general received to the letter he had written to the king was prepared and ſent off clandeſtinely. If to this circumſtance is added the ſtate of miſery and diſtreſs in which this unfortunate monarch had ſo long exiſted, and his majeſty's impatience to be delivered from the oppreſſive yoke and barbarous power of the Mahrattas, who wiſhed to conceal any ſuppoſition other than that the letter mentioned in the preceding paragraph had been written and diſpatched by the voluntary order of his majeſty; or that the declarations and intimations which it contained, accorded with his majeſty's real deſire and deſigns; ſo many conſiderations, added to the tokens which the commander in chief had received from Sind-Rezza-Khan, inconteſtably prove that the letter in queſtion had, in fact, been dictated by the French officers at Delhi.

562. A letter written for the ſame purpoſe, and addreſſed by his majeſty to the Nabob-Vizier, was tranſmitted by the Vizier to the reſident at Lucknow, and Sind-Rezza-Khan informed the commander in chief, that his majeſty had publicly declared, that his intention was to addreſs ſimilar letters to all the chiefs in Indoſtan. Theſe demonſtrations had all been evidently ſuggeſted by the French officers at Delhi; and ſubſequent events prove the accuracy of the opinion entertained of his majeſty's earneſt deſire to place himſelf under the protection of the Britiſh power.

563. Sind-Rezza-Khan having been forced to quit Delhi, by the violence of the French officers, took refuge in the camp of the commander in chief, and gave a favourable account of the diſpoſitions of his majeſty and of his court towards the Britiſh power.

564. All the meaſures of the French and other adherents of Dow-

lut-Row-Scindeah, tending to prevent his majeſty from accepting the protection of the Britiſh government, remained, notwithſtanding, ineffectual, by means of the ſignal and deciſive ſucceſs of our arms at the memorable battle of Delhi, gained on the 11th September, 1803. Immediately after that event the commander in chief was informed, that the emperor ſincerely deſired to put himſelf under the ſafeguard of the Britiſh government. (Conſultations 2nd June, No. 109.)

565. On the 16th September the commander in chief, accompanied by the principal officers of his army, paid a viſit to the Emperor Shah-Allum, at the royal palace in the fortreſs of Delhi. For that purpoſe his majeſty's eldeſt ſon, Mirza-Akber-Shah, the preſumptive heir, repaired to the Britiſh camp, and introduced his excellency the commander in chief into the preſence of his majeſty, who received him ſitting upon his throne. His majeſty and the whole court expreſſed the greateſt joy at an event which placed his majeſty and the Royal family under the protection of the Britiſh government. (Conſultations 2nd March, No. 109.)

566. Soon after the arrival of the commander in chief at Delhi, his excellency was informed that a ſum of money, amounting to ſix lacs of rupees, the property of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, was in the hands of M. Drugeon, the commandant of Delhi, deſtined for the payment of the troops. M. Drugeon had diſburſed of that ſum 60,000 rupees for the payment of his troops, and on the approach of the Britiſh army, had depoſited the remainder with Shah-Novarez-Khan, his majeſty's treaſurer, under the idea of preventing that money from falling into the hands of the commander in chief. (Conſultations 2d March, No. 113.)

567. His excellency, convinced that the money in queſtion was the public property of the enemy, and that the depoſit of that property in the hands of the treaſurer to his majeſty, had no

other view but that of depriving the Britiſh government of the benefit of the capture, thought it his duty to reclaim that property, as belonging to the Britiſh power. The demand was made in the moſt reſpectful manner, and with every regard due to his majeſty's dignity. After ſome reflection, the emperor ſent the money to the camp of the commander in chief, with a meſſage begging his excellency's acceptance of the money, as an offering to the brave army whoſe valorous conduct has delivered his majeſty from the yoke of the French and Mahratta power, and placed him under the protection he had long deſired, and the generous ſupport of the Britiſh government. (Conference 2d March, No. 214.)

568. The commander in chief received the money, and referred its diſpoſal to the orders of the Governor General.

569. The emperor, at the ſame time, addreſſed a letter to the Governor General, wherein he informed him of the gift he had juſt beſtowed on the Britiſh army. (Conference 2d March, No. 114, 114 A.)

570. The Governor General, without delay, communicated his ſentiments and inſtructions on the affairs in queſtion, to the commander in chief.

571. The Governor General, in his inſtructions, expreſſed his poſitive opinion, that the whole ſum of ſix lacs of rupees, as well as the remainder of that ſum, after deducting the diſburſement made to Scindeah's troops, was certainly a public property of the enemy, and that whatever part of that property might be found in the hands of M. Drugeon, or of any other officer, ſoldier, or ſubject of the enemy, muſt on every principle of juſtice, be adjudged as a lawful capture to the Britiſh government. (Conference 2d March, No. 215.)

572. The Governor-general obſerved, that the fraudulent depoſit of the enemy's property in the hands of the officers of his majeſty Shah-Allum, could in no wiſe either change the nature of that property, or prevent it being a good right of capture to him who had juſt conquered the enemy's troops under the walls of Delhi, and who, purſuing that glorious victory, had taken poſſeſſion of the city and fortreſs, previouſly occupied by a diviſion of the hoſtile army; that no circumſtance gave room for ſuppoſing that this depoſit was intended for the ſervice of his majeſty, although it was placed in the hands of the firſt officer of his treaſury: that the ſtate of indigence and miſery to which his majeſty, his royal family, and ſuite, had been ſo long reduced under the Mahratta dominion; the degraded ſituation of the imperial houſe of Timour under the power of Scindeah's officers, and in which ſtate of degradation the commander in chief had found the emperor upon his entrance into Delhi; could not let it poſſibly be admitted that M. Drugeon had ever intended ſo conſiderable a ſum for the alleviation of the ſufferings of Shah-Allum and his impoveriſhed court. That the aim of the depoſit was evidently to elude the rights of the conquerors, and to ſave the property from the enemy, by placing it in the hands of his majeſty's officers, and in the royal name, without the authority of, and unknown to the emperor, and without any intention of adminiſtering to his majeſty, in his preſſing neceſſities; conſequently, that according to theſe evident proofs, the remainder of the ſum of ſix lacs of rupees, depoſited by M. Drugeon in the hands of Shah-Nuwaz-Khan, being actually a public property of the enemy, the Governor-general concluded by deciding, that the right in that property appertained to the Britiſh government, by the conqueſt of Delhi.

573. From theſe circumſtances, the Governor-general approved of the commander's in chief claim of the ſum of money in queſtion, and that he had obſerved, in his mode of reclaiming it, the reſpect

and attention which he had uniformly manifeſted towards the unfortunate emperor.

574. The Governor-general continued by obſerving, that his majeſty Shah-Allum having wiſhed to preſent to the army, as a gift, the ſum of money which his excellency had claimed in right of conqueſt, the commander in chief could not refuſe to accept that offer without offending his majeſty's dignity, unleſs the commander in chief had at the ſame time renounced every pretenſion on the part of the Britiſh government to the enemy's property, and that the commander in chief would not, in the opinion of the Governor-general, have been juſtified in relinquiſhing the right without the express authority of the Governor-general.

575. The Governor-general moreover obſerved to the commander in chief, that the treaſure in queſtion being a lawful prize, the Governor-general ſhould not have thought even himſelf authoriſed, (according to the circumſtances related by the commander in chief) to give his excellency the power of relinquiſhing the right, which the Britiſh government had, to poſſeſs itſelf of the property of the enemy wherever it might be concealed; but that the memorable events by which the conqueſt had been preceded, had particularly induced the Governor-general to grant to the army a recompenſe, of which it had ſhewn itſelf ſo worthy by its heroic conduct, and ſuch conduct too as never could be ſurpaſſed.

576. In conſequence, the Governor-general, by virtue of thoſe inſtructions, authoriſed the commander in chief to conſider the treaſure, amounting to five lacs and forty thouſand rupees, received as a gift from his majeſty, but which was in reality the property of the enemy, as money lawfully taken; granted, by the authority of the

Governor-general to the army, in teſtimony of the high opinion which the Governor-general entertained of the diſcipline, perſeverance, and zeal which that brave army had diſplayed.

577. The Governor-general, however, thought it right to take the firſt opportunity to order the payment of an adequate ſum, intended for the uſe and ſervice of the emperor, in the manner which ſhould be moſt agreeable to his majeſty.

578. The Governor-general, conſequently, addreſſed a letter to the emperor, in which his excellency explained to his majeſty the circumſtances, demonſtrating that the money claimed by the commander in chief, belonged to the Britiſh government, by virtue of the indubitable right acquired by the conqueſt of Delhi, over the Mahrattas and French. After having demonſtrated this fact, the Governor-general added, that he had, according to his majeſty's pleaſure, given orders to the commander in chief to diſtribute the property amongſt the troops. The Governor-general then intimated to his majeſty, that it was the intention of his excellency to ſecure in a permanent manner, the happineſs, the dignity, and the tranquillity of his majeſty and the royal family, and that his excellency had ordered the commander in chief to pay into the royal treaſury the ſum of ſix lacs of rupees, to provide for the immediate wants of his majeſty's houſehold. The Governor-general had, in fact, given orders to that effect, and they have been ſubſequently executed, and the money applied to his majeſty's uſe.

579. Before the march of the army to quit Delhi, the commander in chief appointed Lieutenant-colonel Ochterlony, the adjutant-general, reſident, to his majeſty, on the part of the Britiſh government. Every requiſite reſpect and regard have been manifeſted towards the unfortunate emperor, his family, and all his houſe; and his majeſty

appeared profoundly impreſſed with the advantages he had already derived from the protection of the Britiſh government.

580. After the battle of Laſwaree, his majeſty haſtened, by a ſpecial deputation, to congratulate the commander in chief on that brilliant victory, and ſent his excellency a ſuit of honour, according to the cuſtom of India. (Conference 2d March, No. 176.)

581. The arrangements which the Governor General propoſed to adopt, for the ſupport of his majeſty and the royal family, will, in the ſequel, be reported to your honourable committee. Nevertheleſs, the Governor General finds it convenient here to inform your honourable committee, that it is not his excellency's intention to demand any conceſſion whatever from his majeſty, nor to enter into any arrangement whatever, beyond the meaſures which will fix the honourable ſupport of his majeſty and his royal family, as well as the nobility, under the protection of the Britiſh power; which will render his majeſty's reſidence in the city of Delhi tranquil, but worthy his rank, and ameliorate the ſituation of the inhabitants of that city and the contiguous provinces; in ſhort, the aim of which will be, to augment the ſources of the military power deſtined for the defence of the Company's eſtabliſhments in that part of India.

582. The Governor General cannot terminate this article of the preſent diſpatch, without ſincerely congratulating your honourable committee upon the complete ſucceſs of the plan of political arrangements in the north-weſtern provinces of Indoſtan, formed, by the Governor General, with the view of excluding the Mahratta power from that part of India, and ſubſtituting the influence of the Britiſh government on the moſt ſolid and laſting foundations. The concluſion of the defenſive treaties with the chiefs of the Rajahpoots and Jats tribes, muſt ſecure the aſcendancy of the Britiſh govern-

ment, and preſent an invincible obſtacle to the re-eſtabliſhment of the influence of the Mahrattas in thoſe ſtates. A particular article of thoſe treaties effectually prevents the introduction of the power or influence of the French, or of any other European ſtate, into the councils or armies of our new allies. The ſtipulation for reciprocal ſuccours in caſe of war, places at our diſpoſal a powerful body of native troops, which may be uſeful to us in the different ſervices of the army; while the obligation which the treaty impoſes on our allies, to ſubmit all diſputes to the deciſion of the Britiſh government, and to conform, in all caſes, to the arbitration of that government, prevents our being ſurrounded by any unjuſt or frivolous war, and affords us powerful means of inſuring the tranquillity of the northern provinces of Indoſtan.

583. The ſubſtance of the inſtructions of the Governor General given to his excellency the commander in chief, and to Mr. Mercer, on the ſubject of the meaſures to be adopted for the eſtabliſhment of the authority of the Britiſh government in the province of Bundelcund, has been reported to your honourable committee, in the 325th paragraph of this diſpatch.

584. In compliance with his inſtructions, Mr. Mercer having gone to Illahabad, there found the agent nominated by Hemmut-Behauder to conduct the negotiation propoſed with that chief; and on the 4th September, 1803, Mr. Mercer concluded a treaty with the rajah Hemmut-Behauder, of which a copy will be found regiſtered 3d March, No. 11.

585. The conditions of that treaty purport, that the Britiſh army ſhould ſolicit of the Nabob-Vizier the enlargement of Amrow-Jeer, a relation of Hemmut-Behauder, upon adequate ſecurity for his future conduct; that a jaghire in the Doab, ſuitable to his rank, be

confided to Hemmut-Behauder, when he has rendered thoſe ſervices which he engaged for to the Company; that a territory producing the annual revenue of twenty lacs of rupees, ſhould be aſſigned him in Bundelcund, for the ſupport of his troops, on condition that they ſhould be ready at all times to obey the orders of the Britiſh government; that the Britiſh government ſhould conſent to take upon itſelf the pay of the troops above the number of thoſe, for which this territory was aſſigned to the rajah, and that a ſimilar convention ſhould take place with Hemmut-Behauder, in caſe the province of Bundelcund was abandoned by the Company.

586. In that convention a clauſe has been inſerted, by which the Britiſh government engages to treat Hemmut-Behauder with the reſpect which his rank entitles him to; and he has received the aſſurance of the Britiſh government, that it would ſtrictly obſerve all the conditions which ſhould be contracted with perſons who might offer to ſubmit themſelves by the channel of the rajah's agency.

587. After the concluſion of the agreement with Hemmut-Behauder, Mr. Mercer repaired to the head quarters of the commander in chief, in the deſign of fulfilling the other objects of his miſſion, (Conference 3d March, No. 13, 14), leaving the care of terminating the arrangement in Bundelcund to Mr. Ahmuty, receiver of Illahabad, who had been made uſe of as the medium for tranſmitting the detailed propoſition of Hemmut-Behauder to the Britiſh government. (Conference 3d March, No. 2.)

588. The Britiſh detachment which had been formed near Illahabad, with the view of making it act in Bundelcund, (Conference 5th March, No. 17) entered that country towards the 12th September, and was joined by the troops of the rajah Hemmut-Behauder,

at Serva, about three days march from the Jumna; the united detachments arrived on the borders of the river Cane, the 23d September, (Conference 23d March, No. 21) and found the army of Shumſhair-Behauder, ſon of the late Ally-Behauder, ſtationed a ſhort time ſince in Bundelcund, with conſiderable forces, for the purpoſe of taking upon himſelf the government of that province, under the pretext of orders which he alleged to have received from the Peiſhwah. He was then encamped on the other bank of the river, oppoſite the poſition of the allied troops. Shumſhair-Behauder diſpatched vakéels to Mr. Ahmuty, who had accompanied the detachment into Bundelcund, with the offer of ſubmitting to the Britiſh government, the negotiation which had been entered upon with that chief. (Conference 3d March, No. 28.)

589. Mr. Ahmuty having been obliged, by ill health, to return to Illahabad, the conduct of the negotiation devolved on Lieutenant-colonel Powell. (Conference 3d March, No. 30.) On the 10th October, Colonel Powell paſſed the river Cane, (Conference 3d March, No. 53, 54) and having ſeen that Shumſhair-Behauder was not diſpoſed to evacuate the province of Bundelcund; he with his troops, attacked and defeated that chief's army. On the 13th October (Conference 3d March, No. 56, 57, 58) Shumſhair-Behauder immediately retired with his troops to Calpee. The loſs which the Britiſh detachment ſuſtained in the combat was inconſiderable. For the detail of the battle, the negotiation which preceded it, and the other circumſtances relative to the entrance of the Britiſh troops into Bundelcund, the Governor-general has the honor to refer your honorable committee to the minutes. (3d March, No. 16 to 60.)

590. Before his excellency the commander in chief had received any intelligence of the rupture between the Britiſh government and Shumſhair-Behauder, Conference 2d March, No. 126, 127) his

excellency conſidering it important to inſure the ſubmiſſion of that chief to the Britiſh government, ſent inſtructions to Mr. Ahmuty according to which he was to uſe every effort to ſucceed in the object propoſed. (Conference 3d March, No. 43.) The change of circumſtances occaſioned by the expulſion of Shumſhair-Behauder, by force of arms, was not a reaſon with his excellency for withdrawing the Britiſh protection from him. Colonel Powell was, conſequently, ordered to reſume the negotiation, ſuſpended by a ſeries of events which had occurred before Mr. Ahmuty received the inſtructions of the commander in chief.

591. In the 394th paragraph of this diſpatch, the Governor-general has informed your honorable committee that Captain Baillie, profeſſor of Arabic, Perſian, and Mahummedan law in the college of Fort-William, had been appointed political agent to his excellency the commander in chief, in the room of Colonel Symmel, who was compelled, by indiſpoſition, to take his departure for Europe.

592. Captain Baillie went to the army of the commander in chief at the beginning of October. Mention is made of the inſtructions of the Governor-general to the commander in chief, relative to Captain Baillie's miſſion, in the regiſters 2nd March, No. 101.

593. Owing to the continuance of Mr. Ahmuty's indiſpoſition, his excellency the commander in chief choſe Captain Baillie to conduct all the political affairs in Bundelcund. Captain Baillie was conſequently furniſhed with general inſtructions for acting to that effect, and ſet out to join the detachment in Bundelcund.

594. Captain Baillie, before his arrival in Bundelcund, had a meeting with the vakeels deputed by Shumſhair-Behauder, and charged with propoſitions of accommodation on behalf of that chief. The

Governor-general refers your honorable committee to Captain Baillie's diſpatches, dated 9th November, for every thing concerning the communications between Captain Baillie and the vakeels. (Conſultations 3d March, No. 107, 110.)

595. In anſwer to the letter which Captain Baillie had written to Shumſhair-Behauder, through the medium of his vakeels, that officer received one from Shumſhair-Behauder, by which he expreſſed his friendly diſpoſitions, and his intention to unite his intereſts with thoſe of the Britiſh government, and announced that he had ſent vakeels to Captain Baillie, deſigning to conſult on the ſubject of an arrangement between him and the Britiſh government. (Conſultations 3d March, No. 127.)

596. Notwithſtanding theſe favorable appearances, the negotiation was protracted for two months by the indeciſion or weakneſs of Shumſhair-Behauder, who, having at laſt fixed the time of his arrival in the Britiſh camp, ſuddenly broke off the negotiation, and retired to ſome diſtance from the poſition occupied by Colonel Powell's detachment. (Conſultations 3d March, No. 171, 174.)

597. The uninterrupted ſucceſs, however, of the Britiſh arms, in the diſtrict of Calpee, and in the countries on the north-weſtern frontiers of Bundelcund, joined to the frequent deſertion of his troops, and to the defection of a great number of officers, ſpeedily reduced Shumſhair-Behauder to ſuch a ſtate of diſtreſs, that there remained to him no other hope for the re-eſtabliſhment of his affairs but in the generoſity of the Britiſh government.

598. Captain Baillie (Conſultations 3d March, No. 201) judging that the ſubmiſſion of Shumſhair-Behauder (Conſultations 3d March, No. 210, 211) would be more ſpeedily effected by making known to

him the intentions of the Britiſh government in his favour, addreſſed him a letter, wherein he promiſed that the Britiſh government, in concert with the Peiſhwah, would fix, for himſelf and family, the ſtipulated annual ſum of four lacs of rupees, and acquainted Shumſhair-Behauder that he might repoſe his whole confidence in the juſtice and generoſity of the Britiſh government.

599. On the 18th January, Shumſhair-Behauder arrived at the Britiſh camp, where he was received by Colonel Powell and Captain Baillie, with all ſuitable marks of reſpect and attention.

600. The Governor-general approved, entirely, of the conduct of Captain Baillie, during the courſe of this negotiation; and being convinced of the ſincere ſubmiſſion of Shumſhair-Behauder, and of his determination to complete the engagements he had juſt contracted with the Britiſh government, confirmed the convention concluded between that officer and Shumſhair-Behauder. (Conſultations 2nd March, No. 233.) The Governor-general, at the ſame time, ordered the reſident at Poonah (Conſultations 3d March, No. 234, A) to work at determining the Peiſhwah to entruſt to Shumſhair-Behauder (Conſultations 2nd April, No. 168) the management of the diſtricts in Bundelcund, which might remain under his highneſs's authority; and the Governor-general has a confident hope that theſe meaſures will add conſiderably to the ſecurity of the definitive arrangements contracted in that province.

601. The ſubmiſſion of Shumſhair-Behauder (Conſultations 3rd May, No. 239) was followed by the ſurrender of all the forts in Bundelcund, poſſeſſed by his adherents. Shumſhair-Behauder has ſince remained conſtantly in the Britiſh camp.

602. Soon after Captain Baillie's arrival in Bundelcund, he received

propoſitions on the part of the Soubahdar of Janſee (Conſultations 3rd May, No. 126, 130) who poſſeſſes the fort of the ſame name, and the diſtricts dependent thereon, under the nominal authority of the Peiſhwah, by which he offered to join his intereſts to thoſe of the Britiſh government, and to which the commander in chief authoriſed Captain Baillie to accede. (Conſultations 3d March, No. 153.)

603. On the 4th January the Soubahdar of Janſee arrived at the Britiſh camp. With this chief a regular treaty was concluded, which, after having been ſubmitted, by Captain Baillie, to, received the approbation of the commander in chief and the Governor-general. (Conſultations 3d March, No. 227, 228, 238, 240.)

604. The troops of the Soubahdar of Janſee were employed afterwards to co-operate in the defence of Bundelcund, and the diſtricts in the vicinity of Janſee. The Soubahdar's example induced ſeveral other chiefs in that part of the country, to put themſelves under the protection of the Britiſh government. (Conſultations 3d March, No. 179, 183, 201, 211, 239.)

605. The Governor-general will now report to your honorable committee the progress of the troops under Colonel Powell, whoſe narrative has been interrupted for the purpoſe of giving a connected account of the negotiation with Shumſhair-Behauder.

606. Immediately after the flight of Shumſhair-Behauder from Bundelcund, Colonel Powell, having detached part of his forces towards the banks of the river, Betwa, to protect the frontiers, and ſecure the tranquillity of the diſtricts ſubmitted to the authority of the Britiſh government, marched towards the fort of Colingour, which he intended to attack without loſs of time. (Conference 3d March, No. 60, 61, 62, 66, 67.) A communication was before opened:

with the commandant of this fortreſs, and it was hoped that its poſſeſſion might be obtained by the way of negotiation. (Conſultations 3d March, No. 21, 38, 39, 40, 81, 82.)

607. However, his excellency the commander in chief, thinking that the defence of Bundelcund, and of the company's contiguous eſtabliſhments, againſt hoſtile incurſion, was an object of greater importance than the immediate poſſeſſion of Colingour, ordered Colonel Powell to go with his whole corps towards the frontiers, north-weſt of Bundelcund, (Conſultations 3d March, No. 70) and to occupy a poſition which could put him in a ſtate to repel the invaſion of the enemy, and to force the neighbouring chiefs to ſubmit themſelves to the authority of the Britiſh government, and that of the Peiſhwah. Colonel Powell arrived at Soroh-pore, on the banks of the Betwa, the 1ſt November. (Conſultations 3d March, No. 93, 93 A.)

608. Several ſtrong places ſurrendered to Colonel Powell's detachment, and the troops of Hemmut-Behauder, during their march in the country: (Conſultations 3d March, No. 54, 85) and they eſtabliſhed the authority of the Britiſh government in Bundelcund. Some troubles which had ariſen in the ſouthern parts of the province (Conſultations 3d March, No. 97, 100) were ſpeedily appeaſed by a party of the troops of Hemmut-Behauder, who was ſent there by Colonel Powell.

609. The Jaghirdar of Calpee (Conſultations 3d March, No. 132, 133) having manifeſted a hoſtile diſpoſition, and refuſed to accept reaſonable terms of accommodation, Colonel Powell marched againſt the capital of that diſtrict, which ſurrendered on the 4th December, as ſoon as the batteries were opened. (Conſultations 3d March, No. 165, 167.) The poſſeſſion of the fort of Calpee has been always conſidered, by the Governor-general, indiſpenſably neceſſary to com-

mand the right bank of the Jumna; it has alſo been the intention of the Governor-general to have that poſition conſtantly occupied by a Britiſh garriſon, according to an arrangement to be concluded with his highneſs the Peiſhwah, to whoſe authority the diſtrict of Calpee is, nominally, ſubject.

610. The Jaghirdar of Calpee has ſince repaired to the Britiſh camp. (Conſultations 3d March, No. 183, 225, 239, 249.) The definitive eſtabliſhment of his affairs has not, however, yet taken place.

611. The reduction of Calpee was followed by the ſurrender of ſeveral other ſtrong places in that part of the country, (Conſultations 3d March, No. 178, 193) and by the ſubmiſſion of all the chiefs and zemindars poſſeſsing territories between the Betwa and the diſtrict of Bind, to the north of the river Sind. A momentary arrangement was made by Captain Baillie for the adminiſtration of the diſtricts of Calpee, and the other diſtricts north of the Betwa, which had ſubmitted to the Britiſh government, and a portion of the revenues has already been realiſed. (Conſultations 3d March, No. 192.)

612. On the 12th December (Conſultations 3d March, No. 168, 169) Colonel Powell was joined by a brigade of native infantry, having European officers (Conſultations 3d March, No. 139 to 146, and 161 to 163) and commanded by a native of Great Britain, of the name of Shepherd, who had quitted the ſervice of Ambajee, conformably to the proclamation of the Governor-general, dated 3d Auguſt, 1803. (Conſultations 3d March, No. 139 to 146, and 161 to 163.) This brigade was taken into the pay of the Britiſh government, and employed, with ſucceſs, by Colonel Powell, in eſtabliſhing and maintaining tranquillity in the interior diſtricts of Bundelcund, in which Britiſh troops could not be conveniently employed.

613. On the 28th December, (conſultation 3d March, No. 195, 196) Colonel Powell detached two battalions of native infantry to reinforce the detachment employed before the fort of Gwalior.

614. At the beginning of the month of February, Ameer-Khan, (a partiſan who had in his pay a large body of marauders, and had offered his ſervices on different occaſions to the different belligerent powers during the war,) approached the frontiers of Bundelcund. Ameer-Khan, then engaged in the ſervice of Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, (conſultations 3d March, No. 205, 225, 226,) appeared to have a deſign of invading Bundelcund, and the countries to the north of the Betwa; Colonel Powell (conſultations 3d March, No. 237 to 239,) conſequently detached Colonel Shepherd's brigade, and a conſiderable body of the troops of the Soubahdar of Janſee. All theſe forces were to be joined by a large body belonging to the Rajah of Oundeha, one of the chiefs who lately ſubmitted himſelf to the Britiſh government. (Conſultations 3d March, No. 237.) This detachment was in a ſtate to reſiſt all the forces which Ameer-Khan could oppoſe to it; and Colonel Powell (conſultations 3d March, No. 237) having united his troops at Kotra to the north of the Betwa, and having received a reinforcement of European and native troops, prepared to make head againſt him if neceſſary.

615. A negotiation had been began, by Captain Baillié, (conſultations 3d March, No. 214 to 216,) ſome time before, with Ameer-Khan, who, it was ſuppoſed, had an intention of leaving Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar's ſervice.

616. On the 20th February, Colonel Powell having been informed of the intention of Ameer Khan to go by Janſee and Narwar, and join Jeſwunt-Row-Holkar, (conſultations 3d March, No. 251, 253,) marched in the direction of Janſee to intercept him. Ameer-Khan,

who had entered the territory of Janſee, retreated as ſoon as he learnt that Colonel Powell was advancing againſt him. But he ſoon returned again to that diſtrict with a body of horſe marauders, and had a ſlight ſkirmiſh with a party of the troops of the Soubahdar of Janſee. Colonel Powell having, however, continued advancing, Ameer-Khan united his troops, reaſcended the Ghauts, and fell back to Seronge. Ameer Khan's retreat having delivered the province of Bundelcund and the poſſeſſions of the neighbouring chiefs from all fear of invaſion, Colonel Powell remained at liberty to go into the interior of Bundelcund, to take poſſeſſion of the fort of Colingour, and ſome other ſtrong places which had not ſubmitted to the Britiſh government, and he marched to Colingour on the 9th March.

617. The fort of Booraghour ſurrendered to a diviſion of the troops of Hemmut-Behauder, whilſt Colonel Powell was with his detachment to the north of the Betwa. (Conference 3d March, No. 251 and 253.)

618. The 314th paragraph of this diſpatch, refers to the arrangements adopted by the Governor-general, in caſe of war with the confederate Mahratta chieftains, for the defence of the frontiers, extending from Midnapore to Mirzapore on the banks of the Ganges, and to repel the incurſions of the corps of irregular troops which might make their appearance from the Mahratta territory.

619. The Governor will now communicate to your honourable committee the detail of theſe arrangements. To conduct this important object with ſucceſs, the officers commanding the different military ſtations were furniſhed with inſtructions, appropriate to the local circumſtances of the diſtricts ſituated in the limits of their reſpective commands, with orders to adopt immediate meaſures, in concert with the civil magiſtrates, for eſtabliſhing a regular and vigorous

ſyſtem of defence againſt every inroad above mentioned. (Conference 1ſt April, 1804, No. 1 ;—29th December 1803, No. 18 A. or F.)

620. The officers to whom this important charge was confided were Major-general Dean and Colonel Fenwick, commanding reſpectively at Chemar and Midnapore, and the line from the ſouthern extremity of Pachete to the ſouthern banks of the Soone, to Lieutenant-colonel Broughton.

622. It appeared to the Governor-general of greater importance to the diſcipline and vigour of the regular troops, and more particularly in the preſent criſis, to keep them always together. (Conſultations 12th April, No. 1.). He, therefore, ordered the commanding officers to call in all the detachments of their troops ſtationed at the advanced poſts, as ſoon as they could do it with ſafety ; (Conſultations 29th December, No. 18 A. to 18 C.) and the magiſtrates of the diſtricts on the frontiers, likewiſe received orders to keep up the burkundauzes, or armed ſoldiers, that they might be able to replace the regular troops in the ſervice. (Conſultations 29th December, No. 18 D. to 18 F.)

628. The advantage of keeping the regular troops, as much as poſſible, united, and not employing in the internal adminiſtration of the country, more troops than are actually neceſſary for the ſervice which ſhould be pointed out to the Governor-general; (conference 1st April, No. 1) the equally evident advantage of exciting the zemindars of the diſtricts, ſituate on the frontiers of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Benares, to co-operate in repelling every enterpriſe tending to penetrate into the Company's provinces by the defiles of their reſpective ſtates, ſuggeſted to the Gouernor-general the expediency of ſending to the officers commanding upon the frontiers orders, whereby they were enjoined to give every poſſible encouragement to theſe ze-

mindars, and to authoriſe them, in caſe of any deſign, on the part of the enemy, to penetrate into the company's territory; to maintain armed ſoldiers at the expence of the government, and to preſs them to adopt all the meaſures which their means would permit, for carefully guarding the defiles in queſtion. (Conference 29th December, No. 18 A. to 18 C.)

624. The commanding officers were ordered to employ a ſufficient number of truſty emiſſaries, that they might have timely information of every aſſemblage of troops on the Mahratta territory, or of any other movement which might indicate a deſign of penetrating into the Britiſh territory.

625. The commanding officers were likewiſe ordered to conſult the civil magiſtrates of the diſtricts, with the defence of which they were entruſted, in all matters which could have reference to their inſtructions; and the magiſtrates were ordered to give the officers commanding on the frontiers, every information which ſhould be in their power, and which might be conducive to the end propoſed. Similar orders were diſpatched to the agent of the Governor-general at Benares, on the ſubject of the defence of the frontiers confided to Major-general Dean.

626. The ſame general inſtructions were applicable to the circumſtances on which the officers commanding the different ſtations on the frontiers, might be in a ſituation to act: but the great extent of this part of the frontiers entruſted to Lieutenant-colonel Broughton, and the probability that the enemy's forces might be directed againſt ſome part of that line, added to the circumſtances in reſpect to the ſtate of the adjacent Mahratta provinces, and ſome diſtricts ſituated immediately on the frontiers of the Company's territory, made it neceſſary to give that officer particular inſtructions.

627. Theſe inſtructions, however, were communicated to Major-general Dean and Colonel Fenwick (conſultations 29th December, No. 18, A. to 18, C.), who had orders to adopt ſuch of them as might be applicable to their reſpective commands; and theſe officers were beſides ordered to ſubmit their ideas relative to the precautions they might think it neceſſary or convenient to add to theſe meaſures.

628. To put the battalion of Ramgour in a ſtate to act, Lieutenant-colonel Broughton was authoriſed to augment that corps to ten companies, each compoſed of 95 men, and, beſides, to raiſe two additional companies of equal ſtrength. Two companies of regular ſepoys were detached from the ſtation of Dinapore, and placed under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Broughton, to enable him to unite all the battalions of Ramgour for the operations which he ſhould judge it neceſſary to undertake. The commanding officer at Dinapore received an order to ſecond Lieutenant-colonel Broughton in every thing that laid in his power. (Conſultations 22d November, No. 67, 68.)

629. Conformably to the intimation of Lieutenant-colonel Broughton, that officer was authoriſed to eſtabliſh depôts of ammunition in convenient places for the uſe of his detachment. (Conſultations 29th November, and 29th December, No. 12.)

Here two whole ſheets are wanting.

ontinuation of the broken paragraph.

636. And that, at the ſame time a conſiderable reduction of the power and reſources of the rajah of Berar might be effected, by ſetting on foot a negotiation which ſhould be eventually ſupported by the approach of a detachment of troops, with the diſcontented ſubjects of the Berar ra-

jah, in the countries bordering on the honourable Company's poſſeſſions in Bengal, for the purpoſe of exciting them to revolt againſt the authority of the Mahratta government, and attaching them to the intereſt of the Britiſh government, Colonel Broughton was ordered on the 25th Auguſt, (conſultation 12th November, No. 12,) to open an immediate communication with thoſe individuals; and in ſeparate inſtructions of the ſame date, the principles upon which the negotiations ſhould be conducted, were communicated to him. (Conſultations 12th April, 1804, No. 2.)

637. By thoſe inſtructions, Colonel Broughton was at firſt ordered to procure correct information upon the actual ſtate of Sunabulpore, the moſt eaſtern province of Berar; upon the chiefs and zemindars, who were known to be diſſatisfied with the Mahratta government; upon the forces which the Mahrattas employed in that province; and upon the means which the malcontent-chiefs poſſeſſed, for repelling an enemy who ſhould attempt an invaſion.

638. The meaſures which were adopted for placing theſe corps under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Broughton, in a ſtate to act with promptitude and ſucceſs, and to unite the principal part of his forces, in the view of undertaking offenſive operations, without abandoning the defence of the company's poſſeſſions, againſt hoſtile excurſions, have been reported to your honourable committee, in the part of this diſpatch relating to the plan of defence adopted by the Governor-general, for the ſecurity of the frontiers.

639. The Governor-general will now relate the ſubſtance of the inſtructions, according to which Lieutenant-colonel Broughton was to conduct the political negotiations neceſſary for attaining the aim of his expedition in the eaſtern provinces of Berar.

640. During Mr. Colebroke's reſidence at Nagpore, Vincajee-

Bhoonſlah, brother of the rajah of Berar, had made him ſome ſecret overtures, whereby he demanded the continuance of the ſupport of the Britiſh government, to eſtabliſh his independence. (Conſultations 12th April, No. 2.) It appears, by the correſpondence of Mr. Colebrooke, and by other information, that the province of Chutteſghur, which conſiſts in Ryepore, Ruttunpore, and their reſpective dependencies, was under the excluſive authority of Vincajee-Bhoonſlah; that the Berar Rajah did not interfere with the affairs of Chutteſghur, and had exerciſed no authority over the mountaineer chiefs, tributaries of the province of Ruttunpore; that the military force ſtationed in Chutteſghur, was excluſively in the ſervice of Vincajee-Bhoonſlah, and that all the public officers of the province were appointed by Vincajee, and under his immediate authority.

641. The Governor-general had no reaſon to ſuppoſe that Vincajee-Bhoonſlah had abandoned his projects of independence; but Vincajee-Bhoonslah having accompanied the rajah of Berar in his march to join the army of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, all direct communication with Vincajee-Bhoonslah had become uſeleſs, and would have been extremely hazardous to that chief.

642. The advantages, however, which the Britiſh government might expect, in the actual criſis of affairs, by eſtabliſhing the authority of Vincajee-Bhoonſlah in the province of Chutteſghur, in entire independence of the rajah of Berar, and under the protection of the Britiſh government, decided the Governor-general to attempt to accompliſh the object propoſed by a negotiation with the Soubahdars of Ruttunpore and Ryepore, the principal officers of Vincajee-Bhoonſlah, in Chutteſghur. The Governor-general did not know that the officers were informed of their maſter's desire to eſtabliſh his independence, or that they were prepared to act agreeably to his ſuppoſed views. Of conſequence, Lieutenant-colonel Broughton had orders to begin his negotiation, by addreſſing letters to the Soubahdars of

Ryepore and Ruttunpore, and informing them that the hoſtilities between the rajah of Berar and the Britiſh government, could not extend to Vincajee-Bhoonſlah, unleſs they were themſelves the firſt aggreſſors, and granted a paſſage, to the partiſans, acroſs their diſtricts, to enter the company's provinces. Lieutenant-colonel Broughton was at the ſame time charged to ſend a confidential agent to Ruttunpore, to endeavour to make himſelf acquainted with the real views and diſpoſitions of the Soubahdars. In caſe that the Soubahdars of Ryepore and Ruttunpore were informed of the ſuppoſed views of their immediate ſuperior, and diſpoſed to contribute to their ſucceſs, Lieutenant-colonel Broughton was ordered to communicate to thoſe officers, the diſpoſition the Britiſh government was in, to guarantee the future independence of the territories of Vincajee-Bhoonſlah.

643. Lieutenant-colonel Broughton was likewiſe ordered to impreſs upon thoſe officers of Vincajee-Bhoonſlah, the neceſſity of ſecrecy and circumſpection. The conditions of the propoſed guaranty were reſerved for diſcuſſion to a future day.

644. In giving thoſe inſtructions, the Governor-general thought it neceſſary to take into conſideration the actual ſtate of the province of Chutteſghur. It appeared, that ſeveral zemindars of that province were diſſatisfied with the authority under which they were immediately placed, and that they were diſpoſed to co-operate, with the Britiſh government, againſt the Mahratta power. As, however, it was manifeſtly incompatible with the policy mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, to ſupport theſe zemindars, it was neceſſary to determine upon the meaſures to be purſued. Under every point of view, it ſeemed to the Governor-general, that the intentions of the Britiſh government would be better accompliſhed, by eſtabliſhing the authority of Vincajee-Bhoonſlah in Chutteſghur, than by encouraging and ſupporting the malcontent zemindars to attack his authority. The eſtabliſhment of ſuch an authority was more capable of giving ſecurity

and tranquillity to the poſſeſſions contiguous to thoſe of the company, and by reducing the power and reſources of the Berar rajah, it was more likely to increaſe our own. If, on the other hand, we were to encourage the diſſatisfied chiefs, there would not reſult the ſame political advantage to the Britiſh government, becauſe the difficulty of reconciling their different pretenſions and privileges, would have produced embarraſſments greater than the advantages which would have been derived from their alliance.

645. The Governor-general, therefore, took the reſolution of adopting the latter plan, only in the event of the failure of the negotiation with the officers of Vincajee-Bhoonſlah, in Ryepore and Ruttunpore.

646. The ſame objections did not, however, appear to exiſt againſt the project of encouraging and aſſiſting the mountaineer chiefs, tributary to Ruttunpore, whoſe poſſeſſions are ſituate between Chutteſghur and the company's frontiers, in the intention they ſhewed of ſhaking off the Mahratta yoke.

647. Lieutenant-colonel Broughton was likewiſe ordered to uſe his efforts to reſtore the firſt authority, to the family which had originally poſſeſſed the diſtricts of Sumbulpore, ſuppoſing that the chiefs and zemindars were willing to concur in that meaſure.

648. The family here alluded to had been expelled by the Mahrattas, who maintained themſelves in the entire poſſeſſion of that province. The Ranah, who repreſented that family, was known to have been deſirous of the aid of the Britiſh government, and he had made the demand in an unequivocal way, on the ſubject, to Colonel Broughton. It was alſo ſuggeſted to Lieutenant-colonel Broughton, that it would be poſſible to join Sumbulpore to the poſſeſſions of Vincajee-Bhoonſlah. It was, however, laid down as a general rule for his

conduct, that in caſe of a fortunate war againſt the rajah of Berar, it was not the intention of the Britiſh government to extend Britiſh regulations into that country, beyond the weſtern frontiers of Ramgour, Palomone, Pachete, and Midnapore.

649. To execute theſe inſtructions, Colonel Broughton, immediately after his arrival on the frontiers, ſent a confidential agent to Kuhod-Govind, the ſoubahdar of Ruttunpore, and principal officer of Vincajee-Bhoonſlah in that diſtrict, with orders to ſound the ſoubahdar's diſpoſitions, and to concert with him, if he were favorably diſpoſed to the Britiſh government, the means of promoting the reciprocal intereſts of his maſter and the Britiſh government. Your honorable committee will obſerve, by Colonel Broughton's letters of 12th April, No. 8, 34, 35, that this negotiation failed, for the reaſons to which that officer conceives he can attribute it. (Conference, 12th April, No. 8 to 14.)

650. Conformably to his inſtructions, Colonel Broughton, in like manner, opened a negotiation with the Ranah of Sumbulpore, and with other zemindars in that part of the country, who, on former occaſions, had ſhown a deſire to join their intereſts to thoſe of the Britiſh government. (12th March, No. 27, 27 A.)

651. Lieutenant-colonel Broughton having judged, by the intelligence which he received, that the poſſeſſion of the fort of Sumbulpore, occupied by the troops of the rajah of Berar, was entitled to his firſt attention, and having received news from Sumbulpore, which could not but encourage him, he reſolved to advance, in that direction, without loſs of time; (Conference, 12th April, No. 8, 15, 22, 23.) and having made his diſpoſitions for the defence of that part of the frontiers, which the advancing detachment would leave uncovered, he quitted the poſition he had occupied, at the commencement of the month of December. (Conference 12th November, No. 11, 13.) Be-

fore Colonel Broughton had paſſed the limits of the company's poſſeſſions, he was joined by two corps of irregular troops, commanded reſpectively by rajah Futteh-Narain-Sing, proprietor of a zemindary in the diſtrict of Bahar, and by an adventurer of the name of Bhoop-Sing, who had been many years in the ſervice of the Berar Rajah, and who, by his local information, might be very uſeful to Colonel Broughton. Theſe two chiefs accompanied Colonel Broughton with their troops, in his march to Sumbulpore. (Conference 12th April, No. 9, and 15 to 19.)

652. Seeing that the route which he had intended to take towards Sumbulpore, was not practicable for the artillery, on account of the difficulties oppoſed by the defiles, Colonel Broughton was obliged to change the direction of his march, and to cut a way for his cannon acroſs a foreſt of conſiderable extent. (Conference, 12th April, No. 19, 20.)

653. On the 26th December, Lieutenant-colonel Broughton received a letter from the rajah of Ryeghur, proprietor of a very conſiderable zemindary, dependent on Sumbulpore, wherein he aſſured him, of the friendly diſpoſition of the chiefs and inhabitants of that country towards the Britiſh government. (Conference, 12th April, No. 22, 23.)

654. On the evening of the 28th December, Colonel Broughton ſent a party of his troops, under the command of Lieutenant Higgott, to deſtroy a corps of Mahrattas, who occupied a ſmall poſt in his front; but Lieutenant Higgott's guides having gone aſtray, he could not reach the Mahratta poſt until ſome time after ſunriſe on the 29th. He immediately attacked the enemy, and put him to flight with ſome loſs on the ſide of the enemy.

655. On the 31ſt December, after a moſt difficult and fatiguing march acroſs a country which preſented innumerable obſtacles to the troops, Colonel Broughton arrived before the fortreſs of Sumbulpore (conference 12th April, No. 26, 27, 28, 30), and immediately ſent a ſummons to the garriſon. After a ſhort parley the troops compoſing the garriſon agreed to evacuate the fort, on condition that they ſhould retain their arms and effects, and that they as well as their families ſhould be protected by the Britiſh detachments againſt the inhabitants of the country, whoſe vengeance might expoſe them to the greateſt dangers. The garriſon, on its part, promiſed not to bear arms againſt the Britiſh troops during the war. Theſe conditions were accepted, and the fort evacuated on the evening of the 2nd of January; and agreeably to his promiſe, Colonel Broughton detached a party of his troops to protect the garriſon during its march in the province of Sumbulpore.

656. For the details of the circumſtances which accompanied the reduction of Sumbulpore, the Governor-general has the honour to refer your honourable committee to the diſpatches of Lieutenant-colonel Broughton, dated the 3rd and 9th January. (Conference 12th April, No. 26, 27.)

657. The Governor-general fully approved of the zeal and perſeverance which had been manifeſted by Lieutenant-colonel Broughton and his detachment in their march to Sumbulpore, as well as of the conditions on which Colonel Broughton had permitted the Mahratta garriſon of Sumbulpore to evacuate the fort. (Conference 12th April, No. 28.)

658. On the 8th January, Colonel Broughton detached a company of ſepoys and 1000 irregular troops under Lieutenant Fountain, to diſperſe a body of Mahratta troops which was pillaging the country

in the direction of Sonepore. His detachment completely ſucceeded in its expedition, and by the aſſiſtance of the troops of the Rajah of the country, diſperſed and deſtroyed the only Mahratta forces which were left between the frontier of Cuttack and the province of Ruttunpore. (Conference 12th April, No. 32, 33.)

659. Some time after the reduction of Sumbulpore, Lieutenant-colonel Broughton received aſſurances, on the part of all the Zemindars of that province, and the neighbouring diſtrict of Patna, by themſelves or their repreſentatives: they therein expreſſed their joy at having been delivered from the oppreſſion of the Mahratta government, and expreſſed their diſpoſition to conclude any arrangement which the Britiſh government ſhould find it adviſable to adopt on the ſubject of the adminiſtrations of thoſe provinces. (Conference 12th April, No. 39.)

660. On the 25th January, Lieutenant-colonel Broughton received, from Fort William, the firſt intelligence of the concluſion of peace with the Rajah of Berar, and the orders of the Governor-general to ceaſe every hoſtile meaſure againſt that chief.

661. Your honourable committee will ſee by Colonel Broughton's diſpatches (Conſultations 12th April, No. 46, 98) thoſe diſtinct offers of ſubmiſſion to the Britiſh government, and the deſire of transferring thereto the homage of fidelity which they had long and reluctantly rendered to the Rajah of Berar, communicated by ſeveral chiefs and zemindars, whoſe names are contained in the liſt annexed to Colonel Broughton's diſpatches, (Conſultations 12th April, No. 40) dated 29th January. You will therein alſo ſee that Colonel Broughton, before he had been appriſed that peace had been concluded, had given them the poſitive and unequivocal aſſurance that they ſhould be delivered from the authority of the Mahratta government,

and received under the Britiſh protection. The important queſtion which has ariſen in regard to the validity of the engagements contracted by the treaty of Drogaum, and the deciſion of the Governor-general thereon, will be reported to your honourable committee in our ſeparate diſpatches concerning the peace.

662. Lieutenant-colonel Broughton was deſired in the mean while to maintain himſelf in his poſition at Sumbulpore, until further orders. (Conſultations 12th April, No. 57.)

663. Your honourable committee will obſerve by the inſtructions given to Mr. Mercer, dated 22nd July, 1803, the ſubſtance of which is contained in the 322nd paragraph of this diſpatch, that the Governor-general had thought it would be advantageous to the ſecurity of the intereſts of the Britiſh government, to attach to it Ajeet-Sing, chief of Bogaikund, or Rewah-Mukundpore, by a precautionary meaſure reſulting from the plan for the defence of the company's frontiers, and of the project which the Governor-general had reſolved to purſue in Bundelcund. For the purpoſe of completing the execution of this plan, a detachment of Britiſh troops was aſſembled on the frontiers of Rewah, with the deſign of fruſtrating every attempt of the enemy to penetrate, by that diſtrict, into the province of Benares. The defiles to the ſouth of Rewah, between that country and the ſtates of the Berar Rajah, being more capable of defence than thoſe on the immediate frontiers of the Britiſh poſſeſſions, the commander in chief, by virtue of the powers with which the Governor-general had inveſted him, gave an order to the agent of the Governor-general at Benares, to make every exertion to prevail on the Rajah of Berar to permit the Britiſh troops to enter his territory, for the purpoſe of occupying the defiles in queſtion. (Conference 3rd March, No. 15.)

664. The commander in chief having received information (Con-

ference 2nd September, No. 29) which led him to believe that the Rajah of Rewah was diſpoſed to join his intereſts to thoſe of the company, ſent to the magiſtrate of Mirzapore the plan of a treaty of alliance between that chief and the Britiſh government, to be laid before Ajeet-Sing, on conditions favourable to the rajah's intereſts, and to the ſucceſs of the Governor-general's deſigns on the Rewah diſtrict.

665. Theſe propoſitions were tranſmitted to the rajah by the magiſtrate of Mirzapore, on the 22nd October. (Conference 29th December, No. 19, 19 A.)

666. In the month of November ſome of Ajeet-Sing's ſubjects having joined a body of partiſans which was plundering the diſtrict of Khynghur in the ceded provinces, and having poſſeſſed itſelf of the fort of Choukundee, ſituate on the frontiers of that diſtrict, a detachment of Britiſh troops was ſent againſt them, (Conference 2nd March, No. 186 to 189) and his excellency the commander in chief ordered Major-general Dean, who commanded on the Mirzapore frontier, to prepare to enter the territory of Ajeet-Sing, with the troops under him, in caſe the rajah were privy to the violent and inexcuſable acts of his ſubjects and their accomplices. (Conference 3rd March, No. 154, 155.)

667. After a daring, but unſucceſsful attempt on the fort of Choukundee, that place was evacuated by the garriſon on the night of the 24th November, and the diſtrict of Khynghur reſtored to tranquillity. (Conference 22nd May, No. 190 to 194.)

668. The chiefs of the party of marauders having taken refuge in Rewah, Mr. Burges, the magiſtrate of Mirzapore, addreſſed a letter to Ajeet-Sing, by which he demanded, as a proof of his attachment to

the Britiſh government, to arreſt and deliver up thoſe individuals. (Conference 29th December, No. 23.) In anſwer to ſeveral communications from Mr. Mercer, the rajah Ajeet-Sing repeated his proteſtations of amity towards the Britiſh government, but gave no deciſive anſwer to the propoſitions which had been made to him.

669. The project of concluding the treaty in queſtion with Ajeet-Sing was brought to no point; but the Governor-general in council did not on that account think he ought to ſuppoſe Ajeet-Sing inimical to the Britiſh government: the age and incapacity of the rajah, the weak and tottering ſtate of his government and the country, ſufficiently prove that they alone were the cauſe of his indeciſion.

670. The Governor-general will now ſubmit to your honourable committee a ſketch of the meaſures adopted for occupying the province of Cuttack, and the ſubſtance of the inſtructions given to the different officers employed in that important miſſion. The command of the principal diviſion of the troops deſtined to act hoſtilely againſt Cuttack, was confided to Lieutenant-colonel Campbell of his Majeſty's 74th regiment, commanding the northern diviſion of the army of Fort St. George.

671. Lieutenant-colonel Campbell was ordered to collect a force of 1500 natives at Gunjam, and to augment it as much as the tranquillity of the northern circars would permit. A corps compoſed of two companies of his Majeſty's 22nd regiment of foot, and 600 men from the 20th Bengal regiment, with the artillery, was ſent by ſea from Bengal to Gunjam, to reinforce Colonel Campbell. Captain Blunt, a very experienced able officer, inſpector of the province of Cuttack, and who poſſeſſed much local knowledge, accompanied the detachment from Bengal. The united forces aſſembled at Gunjam under Lieutenant-colonel Campbell's orders, and conſiſted of 565 Eu-

ropeans of the king's and company's troops, 2200 ſepoys, and a party of native cavalry conſiſting of 50 men.

672. Lieutenant-colonel Campbell's orders were to enter the province of Cuttack with theſe forces, and to go to Jaguernaut. (Conference 1ſt March, No. 46.)

673. Lieutenant-colonel Campbell on paſſing the frontiers, was charged to make uſe of all poſſible means to conciliate the inhabitants; and a proclamation was ſent for him to promulgate, promiſing every protection and indulgence to thoſe who ſhould not take up arms againſt the Britiſh troops, and exhorting the inhabitants not to quit their reſpective occupations, but to repoſe, with entire ſecurity, upon the Britiſh protection. Colonel Campbell's attention was directed, in a particular manner, to the ſituation of the pilgrims who paſſed to and from Jaguernaut. He was reccommended to grant them the greateſt protection, and to ſhew them the utmoſt attention. He was likewiſe ordered, on his arrival at Jaguernaut, to uſe every poſſible precaution for maintaining the reſpect due to the pagodas and to the religious prejudices of the pilgrims, and to furniſh the brahmins with guards, and all the means of protection and ſecurity which they might aſk. Lieutenant-colonel Campbell's inſtructions likewiſe enjoined him not to interfere with the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of the adminiſtration of the temple of Jaguernaut, and to aſſure the brahmins that no tribute nor revenue beyond what they had been accuſtomed to pay to the Mahratta government ſhould be required of them. Colonel Campbell, however, was ordered not to enter into any engagement that might place an obſtacle to the arrangements which it might afterwards be thought neceſſary to make for the reformation of abuſes and vexations.

674. Colonel Campbell was particularly enjoined to take notice

that no property of the pagoda, prieſts and officers of religious inſtitutions, was conſidered as lawful capture; that the Britiſh officers could not appropriate any ſuch property, and that no one ſhould be permitted to enter the ſacred edifices unleſs with the expreſs permiſſion of the brahmins.

675. Lieutenant colonel Campbell, after having left forces ſufficient at Jaguernaut, under the command of an officer on whom he could rely for the ſtrict execution of theſe meaſures, had orders to proceed to Cuttack to reduce that town and fort.

676. The primary object to which the Lieutenant-colonel was to direct his attention after the reduction of Cuttack, was to open a communication to provide a free paſſage between Midnapore and Jelapore, and for the mails between Ganjam and Calcutta, and to be upon his guard againſt any ſurpriſe on the ſide of Nagpore.

677. It was ſignified to Lieutenant-colonel Campbell that it was the intention of the Governor-general to ſend troops by ſea to Balaſore, for the occupation of that place, as ſoon as he was informed of Colonel Campbell's arrival before Cuttack; and that a battalion of ſepoys ſhould march from Jellapore, as ſoon as the ſeaſon would permit, to join his army.

678. The Governor-general alſo thought it right to give to Lieutenant-colonel Campbell inſtructions to guide him in the communications he might have with the chiefs and zemindars of Cuttack and the adjacent country. It was ſuppoſed that ſeveral powerful zemindars at Cuttack had made themſelves independent of the authority of the Mahrattas, and only obeyed it partially. The reſident chiefs in the diſtricts contiguous, were either independent of or tributary to the Mahratta authority. Colonel Campbell was ordered to require the

ſubmiſſion, to the Britiſh government, of the revolted Zemindars, and to treat with the independent or tributary chiefs who might have it in their power to clog his operations, by flattering their intereſts without requiring their abſolute ſubmiſſion to the Britiſh authority.

679. A civil commiſſioner was appointed to accompany the army, to organize the province, and aſſiſt the officer commanding the troops in his negociations with the officers and ſubjects of the rajah of Berar. He was furniſhed with ſeparate inſtructions for the regulation of his conduct. (Conference 1ſt March, No. 1.) The firſt duty with which Mr. Melvill, the appointed civil commiſſioner, was charged, was the progreſſive organization of the revenues of Cuttack, ſeeing that the approach of the Britiſh troops muſt put that province under our authority. The commiſſioner was alſo ordered to organize the conquered countries, in concert with the perſons he might find actually charged with the adminiſtration of the country. The Governor-general having reſolved, as ſoon as poſſible, to introduce the ſyſtem of Britiſh laws and regulations into Cuttack, ordered the commiſſary to direct all his operations according to ſuch intention; to appriſe the inhabitants that the Britiſh government intended to admit them to all the advantages of its laws, and to ſhow the different benefits which would accrue to them by the introduction of ſo juſt and mild a ſyſtem of government. The revenues muſt be at firſt fixed for the term of one year, but the quota to be collected was not invariably determined. Mr. Melvill was, however, to ſtop at a moderate taxation, ſo as to attach to us the parties with whom he had the arrangements to make, and to convince the rajahs and chiefs of the ſtability of the new arrangements. He was alſo inſtructed to procure all the information poſſible in regard to the temple at Jaguernaut, on the nature and extent of the rights ordinarily levied thereon, and the amount of the revenues which the Mahratta government derived from that ſource, and to provide ſecurity for the regular payment of thoſe revenues. The inſtructions given on this

ſubject to Lieutenant-colonel Campbell were communicated to Mr. Melvill, as were thoſe given to that officer reſpecting the negotiation with the officers and ſubjects of the Mahratta government. Mr. Melvill alſo received perſonal inſtruction on this part of his miſſion. Mr. Melvill was finally ordered to take charge of the receipts of Cuttack after its reduction; and two of the Bengal civil ſervants were appointed to aſſiſt him in that employment.

680. In conſidering the extent and activity of the armaments and military operations directed againſt Cuttack, the little hope remaining to the officers of the Berar government of a fortunate reſiſtance to the Britiſh arms, and the character of theſe officers and the Mahratta government, the Governor-general thought it proper to authoriſe Lieutenant-colonel Campbell and Mr. Melvill to open a negotiation with the adminiſtration of Cuttack, for the Mahratta government; with a view to effect a peaceable ſurrender of the province to the Britiſh authority, on condition that they ſhould receive a permanent penſion or a ſum of money from the Britiſh government. His excellency the Governor-general conſequently addreſſed letters to the two individuals who exerciſed the firſt authority at Cuttack, and ordered Lieutenant-colonel Campbell and Mr. Melvill to forward theſe letters to their addreſſes, and to open a negotiation with the perſons to whom they were addreſſed; they were authoriſed to offer to each of the principal Mahratta officers a ſum of money, nevertheleſs, not exceeding two lacs of rupees. Similar negotiations were alſo to be ſet on foot with all thoſe whoſe ſituation and influence held out the means of facilitating the peaceful occupation of the province of Cuttack by the Britiſh troops. Duplicata and triplicata were tranſmitted of the letters deſtined for the adminiſtrators of Cuttack, to the officers commanding the expedition againſt Balaſore, and the troops which advanced from the ſide of Jellaſore, and to tranſmit the anſwer to the officer commanding the diviſion on its march coming from Gunjam.

681. The Governor-general received a letter from one of the moſt eminent pundics of Bengal, (conference 1ſt March, No. 12) addreſſed to the principal brahmins of Jaguernaut, by which he encouraged them to put themſelves, as well as the temple, under the Britiſh protection. This letter was ſent to Lieutenant-colonel Campbell and Mr. Melvill, with unlimited inſtructions relative to the time and mode of its delivery.

682. In conſequence of a ſerious illneſs which endangered Lieutenant-colonel Campbell's life, (conference 1ſt March, No. 53) and which prevented that zealous and able officer from going with the army to Cuttack, the Governor-general ſent Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt of the 12th regiment of foot, military ſecretary to his excellency, to Gunjam to take the command of the expedition. Colonel Harcourt arrived at Gunjam on the 11th September, and took the command of the troops. (Conference 1ſt March, No. 55.) Lieutenant-colonel Campbell's health being reſtored, he found himſelf in a ſtate to accompany the expedition.

683. On the 1ſt September the Governor-general having been informed (conference 1ſt March, No. 51) by intelligence from Gunjam (ibid. No. 253) that it was neceſſary to enable Lieutenant-colonel Campbell to reinforce his troops, ſent from Fort William, by ſea, under Captain Dick's orders, 500 volunteers from Bengal to Gunjam, with their heavy artillery and ſtores, for Colonel Campbell. This corps was intended to occupy Balaſore.—Colonel Campbell was authoriſed either to detain or ſend it forward to its firſt deſtination. (Conference 1ſt March, No. 51.) Captain Dick arrived on the coaſt too late in the ſeaſon to be able to effect a junction with the army at Cuttack, and he ſubſequently received an order from Colonel Harcourt (ibid. No. 81) to go to Fort St. George, from whence he was ſent to Trincomalee to reinforce the Britiſh troops in the iſland of Ceylon.

684. The deſtination of Captain Dick's corps having been changed, another detachment of 500 volunteers, and 21 artillerymen with four ſix-pounders, were got ready to ſet off for Balaſore, under the orders of Captain Morgan of the 7th Bengal regiment. This detachment was provided with an ample ſupply of ſtores.

685. Captain Morgan's detachment was ordered to repair to Balaſore, with the greateſt diligence, in tranſports which were ready to take them on board. (Conference 1ſt March, No. 208.) To avoid the delay which the difficult navigation of the Balaſore river would have occaſioned, and to ſurmount the obſtacle which Captain Morgan would thereby have met in his paſſage, by working up towards the town of Balaſore, an experienced pilot was given to Captain Morgan for the navigation of that river.

686. Captain Morgan's orders were to go up the river to the town of Balaſore, and diſembark there. He was authoriſed to effect his paſſage, as well as the diſembarkation of his detachment, even by force if it were neceſſary; he was, nevertheleſs, to endeavour to avoid hoſtilities, and take peaceable poſſeſſion of the city. Captain Morgan, after having obtained poſſeſſion of Balaſore, and ſecured his poſt by all poſſible means, had orders to do every thing that depended on him to maintain a free paſſage for the tranſport of the mails; and, in caſe that his interference were neceſſary, to ſupport the officers charged with the defence of the poſts, by furniſhing them with guards and all the means of ſafety compatible with the ſecurity of his own detachment.

687. It was, in addition, pointed out to him to promiſe protection and ſafety to all the inhabitants of Balaſore and its environs; to prevent every exceſs on the part of his troops, and to avoid every act of violence. It was not omitted to be remarked to Captain Morgan of the importance of maintaining himſelf in the poſition at

Balaſore, and he was ordered to be prepared to reſiſt, by every means, whatever attempt might be made to diſlodge him.

688. He was likewiſe deſired to loſe no time in opening a communication with the detachment which was advancing to Jelaſore, and to accelerate his march by detaching parties of his troops in that direction, as far as he thought he could do it with prudence. The officers commanding thoſe detachments were to receive particular inſtructions, and a ſpecial order to conduct themſelves mildly and with kindneſs towards the inhabitants of the country. Captain Morgan was further ordered to do all in his power to open a communication with the officer commanding the diviſion which was coming from Gunjam as ſoon as he learnt the arrival of that diviſion before Cuttack, and to employ his utmoſt means to keep open the communication with Balaſore in either direction. It was particularly recommended to Captain Morgan's attention to look to the ſafety of the pilgrims paſſing to and from Jaguernaut, and he was enjoined to give them every aſſiſtance that he could.

689. Cannon, ammunition and camp equipage for the eventual uſe of the detachment coming from Jelaſore, under the command of Captain Morgan, was ſent to Balaſore. The Governor-general thought it proper to addreſs letters to the officers of the Mahratta government at Balaſore (conſultation 1ſt March, No. 211) for the purpoſe of obtaining their co-operation with the Britiſh government, and to ſend them to Captain Morgan, with an order to remit them when he might think it proper. Letters, ſigned by the Governor-general, were alſo tranſmitted, for the purpoſe of addreſſing and ſending them to ſome other officers of the Mahratta government on whom they might make a favourable impreſſion.

690. The Governor-general having been informed (conſultations 1ſt March, No. 209) that a conſiderable number of Patan adventurers,

natives of the honorable Company's and the Nabob-Vizier's ſtates, was employed by the Mahratta government in Cuttack, and judging that a corps, formed of individuals of that temper, might be uſeful in protecting the country againſt marauders, or in any other ſervice of that kind, whilſt on the other hand it was material to deprive the enemy of an uſeful corps of troops, authoriſed Captain Morgan to raiſe a corps of irregular cavalry, which ſhould not ſurpaſs 500 men, and which ſhould be formed of individuals born in the company's ſtates, and in thoſe of the Nabob Vizier. The conditions of their ſervices were to be regulated by thoſe fixed by Major Frith, when he had authority to raiſe a corps of irregular cavalry in the upper provinces. They have been communicated to your honorable committee by the military department.

691. The Governor-general being of opinion that the ſervices of Captain P. Grant (conſultation 1ſt March, No. 208, 225), of the 22d native regiment of the 2d battalion of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, might be ſerviceable in Cuttack, ordered that officer to accompany Captain Morgan to Balaſore, to aſſiſt him by his local information in the province of Cuttack, and particularly in the city and environs of Balaſore, to execute the Governor-general's orders. He was in like manner charged, under the direction of Captain Morgan, with the formation and diſcipline of a corps of irregular cavalry, which Captain Morgan had orders to ſet on foot. (Conſultations 1ſt March, No. 209.)

692. Captain Grant was ordered (conſultations 1ſt March, No. 208, 255), as ſoon as his preſence at Balaſore could be diſpenſed with, to join the detachment coming from Jelaſore, ſo as to contribute, by all his means, to facilitate the march of that detachment. The officer commanding that detachment was, according to his inſtructions, to follow the advice of Captain Grant. (Ibid. No. 171.)

693. The officer commanding the poſt of Midnapore had orders to reinforce the ſtation on the frontiers of Jelaſore with three companies of ſepoys; and, according to orders ſubſequently given to him, he was to ſend a whole battalion of ſepoys and artillery to Jelaſore, with the view of advancing to Cuttack, as ſoon as the ſeaſon and ſtate of the country would permit that movement to be made. This battalion was joined by a detachment of the Governor-general's body guards, with two pieces of light artillery. Particular inſtructions were given (conſultations 1ſt March, No. 129, 131, 177), under the immediate authority of the Governor-general, to Lieutenant-colonel Ferguſon, the officer commanding the battalion which marched to Jelaſore, for the guidance of his conduct after he ſhould have penetrated into the province of Cuttack. He was ordered to enter Cuttack as ſoon as he was informed that the ſituation of the country between Jelaſore and Balaſore would permit him to advance without danger, and afterwards to go with the utmoſt diligence to Balaſore. As the bad ſtate of the roads might have prevented the tranſport of artillery, Lieutenant-colonel Ferguſon was authorized, in caſe it ſhould be altogether impoſſible to tranſport his cannon, to leave them behind, as well as all the camp equipage which he could not take with him. The cannon and camp equipage had been already ſent to Balaſore for the eventual uſe of Lieutenant-colonel Ferguſon's detachment, as has been already reported to your honorable committee in the 689th paragraph of this diſpatch. (Conſultation 1ſt March, No. 108.)

694. Lieutenant-colonel Ferguſon received the ſame orders which had been given to the other officers employed in the reduction of Cuttack, relative to the conduct he was to obſerve for the purpoſe of conciliating the inhabitants of the country. (Conſultations 1ſt March, No. 171.) The inſtructions of the Governor-general to Lieutenant-colonel Ferguſon were communicated to Colonel Fenwick, who,

commanded the poſt of Midnapore (conſultations 1ſt March, No. 135); and that officer had orders to aſſiſt Lieutenant-colonel Ferguſon, with all his power, to enable him to execute the orders of the Governor-general. Colonel Fenwick was likewiſe ordered to hold his corps ready to march on the firſt intelligence, leſt it ſhould be neceſſary to ſuccour Lieutenant-colonel Ferguſon's detachment, or to protect the frontiers of Midnapore, the defence of which was confided to Colonel Fenwick. The Governor-general previouſly acquainted Colonel Fenwick, that his intention was to reinforce, by degrees, the poſt of Midnapore, with the troops which he ſhould march from Fort William. (Conſultations 1ſt March, No. 127.)

695. Suppoſing that Captain Morgan might take poſſeſſion of Balaſore before Lieutenant-colonel Ferguſon's arrival at Jelaſore (conſultations 1ſt March, No. 136, 210), the Governor-general authoriſed Captain Morgan to require, for the ſervice, two or three companies ſtationed at Jelaſore (excluſively of Lieutenant-colonel Ferguſon's battalion), for the purpoſe of occupying the defiles between Jelaſore and Balaſore. This arrangement had nothing to do with the movement of Lieutenant-colonel Ferguſon, whoſe march to Balaſore was not to be ſtopped on account of the previous occupation of the defiles between Balaſore and Jelaſore, in conformity to Captain Morgan's inſtructions. It was recommended to Colonel Fenwick to deſire the officer commanding at Jelaſore (conſulations 1ſt March, No. 136), to obey the requiſition which might be made for him to advance upon Cuttack, by the officer commanding the diviſion coming from Gunjam, who was authoriſed to order two or three companies ſtationed at Jelaſore to join him.

696. The troops aſſembled at Midnapore, under Colonel Fenwick's orders, were intended, as ſoon as hoſtilities ſhould commence, to occupy the Mahratta diſtricts north-eaſt of the river

Sooburnreeka, and the Mahratta territory intermixed with the Britiſh poſſeſſions in the province of Midnapore.

697. It appeared to the Governor-general, that the combined ſyſtem of operations here above developed muſt bring on the ſpeedy reduction of the rich province of Cuttack under the authority of the Britiſh government.

698. The Governor-general has already had the honour to communicate to your honorable committee the ſucceſs of the Britiſh army in Cuttack, conformably to the diſpoſitions above-mentioned (conſultations 1ſt March, No. 46 to 85, 127 to 160, 171 to 206, 207 to 235, 253 to 254 A, 255 to 260). For the different details of theſe operations, the Governor-general refers your honorable committee to the correſpondence with Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt, and the officers commanding the different detachments of Britiſh troops employed in the invaſion of Cuttack.

699. After the capture of Fort Barrabutty (conſultations 1ſt March, No. 70), as we have communicated by our letter, dated 30th October, Colonel Harcourt was occupied in deſtroying the remaining Mahratta troops, who retreated precipitately from the province of Cuttack, and in providing for the ſafety of the frontiers on the Berar ſide. With that view, Colonel Harcourt immediately ſent a ſmall corps compoſed of native cavalry, a company of Madras European infantry, and a Madras battalion of native infantry, beſides a detachment of matroſſes, and two ſix-pounders, under the orders of Major Forbes, of the Madras eſtabliſhment (conſultations 1ſt March, No. 87, 88), to the defile of Bermuth, which forms the only entrance into the province of Cuttack, acroſs the chain of mountains which ſeparates it from the ſtates of the rajah of Berar. The Governor-general has the honor to

refer your honorable committee to Colonel Harcourt's diſpatches, dated 26th October, where your honorable committee will ſee the inſtructions given to Major Forbes, to act in conſequence.

700. Major Forbes arrived at the defile of Bermuth on the 2d November, and made ſuch diſpoſitions of his troops as rendered him maſter of it. The detachment was received in its march by the Zemindars, and inhabitants of the country, with all the proofs poſſible of their attachment to the Britiſh government, and it was amply provided with all ſorts of proviſions. The enemy, in his retreat, eſcaped acroſs the mountains, before the arrival of the detachment under Major Forbes. (Conſultations 1ſt March, No. 92, 93.) It is probable that they have ſuffered exceſſively in their flight from the inhabitants of the different countries through which they were obliged to paſs, and who were all infinitely incenſed againſt the Mahratta government. (Conſultations 12th April, No. 15.)

701. Soon after Major Forbes's arrival at the defile of Bermuth, vakeels from the rajah of Bood and the ranah of Sonepore came to find him, offering to ſubmit themſelves to the Britiſh government, and ſoliciting to be taken under its protection. Major Forbes referred theſe propoſitions to be ſubmitted to the authority of Colonel Harcourt. (Conſultations 1ſt March, No. 108 to 111.) The report of the progreſs and reſult of theſe negotiations will be communicated to your honorable committee in the following paragraphs of this diſpatch.

702. The honorable Major-general Welleſley having formed a plan for the invaſion of the reſt of the ſtates of the Berar rajah, in caſe the war with that chief ſhould proceed, the Governor-general commanded that a conſiderable detachment ſhould march from Cuttack, through

the defile of Bermuth, in the poſſeſſion of the rajah of Berar, to co-operate with the troops which Major-general Welleſley had detached in Berar. The detachment at Cuttack was equipped with great promptitude and activity by Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt (conſultations 1ſt March, No. 116); and it was ready to purſue its march when the concluſion of the treaty of Deogaum put an end to all hoſtile operations againſt the rajah of Berar.

703. Your honorable committee has been informed, by our letter of the 31ſt October, 1803, of the march of the detachment under Lieutenant-colonel Ferguſon's orders, which, from Balaſore, was to join Colonel Harcourt, (Conſultations 1ſt March, No. 91.) This detachment arrived in the environs of Cuttack on the 20th October; Lieutenant-colonel Ferguſon was well received every where on his march from Balaſore to Cuttack, and derived every poſſible aſſiſtance from the inhabitants.

704. After Colonel Ferguſon's march to Cuttack, Captain Morgan, who was left at the head of the Britiſh detachment at Balaſore, ſucceſsfully exerted himſelf in maintaining good order, and ſecuring the newly-eſtabliſhed authority of the Britiſh government in the country adjacent. He was afterwards employed with advantage in procuring cattle and corn for the troops intended to leave Cuttack under Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt, to co-operate in the invaſion of Berar. (Conſultations 1ſt March, No. 236 to 252.)

705. Your honorable committee has been informed, by our letter of the 25th December, that the detachment under Lieutenant-colonel Ferguſon, which was advancing to Cuttack, coming from Jelaſore, had been ſupported by a force aſſembled at Midnapore, under the orders of Colonel Fenwick, the officer charged with the defence of

the frontiers of Midnapore againſt incurſions which might be made from the Mahratta territory.

706. Immediately after the commencement of hoſtilities againſt the rajah of Berar, Colonel Fenwick, in concert with Mr. Earnſt, magiſtrate of Midnapore, took poſſeſſion of the diſtricts under the authority of the Mahratta government, ſituate to the north-weſt of Sooburnreeka, and intermingled with the company's poſſeſſions in the province of Midnapore. Mr. Earnſt contracted with the proprietors of theſe diſtricts, engagements, (conſultations 1ſt March, No. 144), in virtue of which, the homage of fidelity was transferred to the company. The poſt of Colonel Fenwick at Midnapore was gradually reinforced by the troops of the preſidency (of Madras), and by the ſame diſpoſitions, they reinforced, in like manner, the troops ſtationed at Cuttack (conſultations 29th of December, No. 31, 38: idem 1ſt March, No. 161, 169, 170).

707. The Governor-general is now about to report to your honorable Committee the progreſs of the negotiations preſcribed by the inſtructions of the Governor-general, given to Lieutenant-colonel Campbell and Mr. Melvill, in order to facilitate the military operations in that part of the poſſeſſions belonging to the rajah of Berar.

708. The execution of theſe inſtructions were committed to Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt and Mr. Melvill, who took all the neceſſary ſteps for obtaining poſſeſſion of Cuttack by negotiations with the officers exerciſing authority in that province under the rajah of Berar. (Conſultations 1ſt March, No. 11 or 22.) The Governor-general has the honor to refer your honorable Committee to the letters of Mr. Melvill, noted in the margin, for the detail of the meaſures which were employed with ſucceſs by Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt and Mr. Melvill on this ſubject.

709. The ſpeedy reduction of the fort of Barrabutty, and the facility with which all the province of Cuttack was ſubdued to the authority of the Britiſh government, rendered uſeleſs all further attempt to negotiate with the officers of the Mahratta government.

710. After the reduction of the fort of Cuttack the Governor-general thought it proper to appoint, for the organization of the province of Cuttack, a commiſſion compoſed of Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt and Mr. Melvill. (General orders by the Governor-general in council, 19th October.) M. Earnſt, who had executed the functions of magiſtrate of Midnapore ſome time before the commencement of the war, was afterwards added to this commiſſion. (Conſultations 29th December, No. 39.)

711. The commiſſioners were ordered to direct their attention, particularly, to the means of eſtabliſhing an alliance with the rajahs in the province of Cuttack and its environs, previouſly tributaries of the rajah of Berar, and the ſubmiſſal of whom, to the authority of the Britiſh government, was neceſſary for the tranquillity of our newly-acquired poſſeſſions.

712. The rajah of Koorda, one of the moſt powerful among thoſe chiefs in the ſouthern part of Cuttack, received conciliatory propoſitions on the part of Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt and Mr. Melvill, (conſultations 1ſt March, No. 17 to 19) before the reduction of Cuttack, and an accommodation took place between them and was executed at the beginning of the month of November. Engagements were likewiſe contracted with the rajahs of Duspulla, Anzole, Hindale, and Deckamul, whoſe territories, (conſultations 1ſt March, No. 28) together with thoſe of the rajah of Koorda, are ſituated in the limits of the province of Cuttack. The ſubſtance of the engagements contracted with thoſe chiefs (for the details of which the Governor-

general refers your honorable Committee to the minutes of the commiſſioners dated 21ſt November, 1803) comprehends the acknowledgment, on their part, of the honorable Company's authority, the promiſe to pay to the Britiſh government the tribute ſtipulated, and the obligation to aſſiſt the Company with troops if neceſſary. (Conſultations 1ſt March, No. 41 to 43.) They, beſides, comprehend other ſtipulations, the tendency of which is the ſafety of the police and of the revenues of the company's contiguous poſſeſſions. The Britiſh government has, on its part, engaged never to demand an increaſe of tribute, and never to make any additional pecuniary demand whatever.

713. Mention is made in the 701ſt paragraph of this letter (conſultations 1ſt March, No. 108 to 111) that overtures of an amicable nature had been received from the chiefs of Boad and Sonepore, at the commencement of the month of November. Similar overtures were received from the rajah of Ramghur. Colonel Harcourt anſwered the propoſitions of thoſe chiefs in terms agreeably to the general inſtructions which he had received, by announcing the ſatisfaction the Britiſh government derived from their offers of ſubmiſſion, and the diſpoſition it had to grant them its protection. To facilitate the negotiations Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt ſent ſome vakeels to Boad, to Ramghur, and to Sonepore. The commiſſioners likewiſe opened a negotiation with the rajah of Boonjur, who poſſeſſes a territory contiguous to the province of Cuttack. (Conſultations 1ſt March, No. 40 to 45.)

714. The engagements laſt contracted with theſe chiefs, containing queſtions intimately connected with the conditions of the peace, will be made known to your honourable Committee in our ſeparate diſpatch.

715. The 706th paragraph of this diſpatch (conſultations 1ſt March, No. 144) relates to the Britiſh government having effected the occupation of ſeveral pergunnahs belonging to the Mahratta government, and ſituated in the province of Midnapore. Since the conqueſt of Cuttack engagements have been contracted with the Zemindars belonging to thoſe pergunnahs, in virtue of which they muſt do homage of fidelity to the government of the honorable Company. (Conſultations 29th December, No. 37, 38.) The diſtrict of Morebunge, ſituated on the frontiers ſouth-weſt of the province of Midnapore, with the Zemindars dependant thereon, was equally ſubject to the authority of the government of the rajah of Berar. The Zemindar of Morebung has offered his ſubmiſſion to the Britiſh government, and an arrangement has ſince been entered into with him.

716. Mr. Earnſt's correſpondence, to which the Governor-general has the honor to refer your honorable Committee, (conſultations 29th December, No. 37 to 41, and 45 to 48) contains the moſt detailed report on the ſubject of Morebunge and the Mahratta pergunnahs, ſituate in the diſtrict of Midnapore. (Conſultations 1ſt March, No. 38.) The Zemindary of Morebunge, as well as the Mahratta Pergunnahs, remain in the honorable Company's poſſeſſion by virtue of the ſtipulations of the treaty of Deogaum; and it is ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve to your honorable Committee the advantage which muſt reſult from the entire excluſion of the influence of the Mahratta government from Midnapore and the adjacent diſtricts.

717. Your honorable Committee will obſerve, relative to the operations of Mr. Melvill and the commiſſioners for the affairs of Cuttack, (conſultations 1ſt March, No. 16, 25, 26, 27, and 30 to 35) that the organization and receipt of the revenue of the province has been their firſt care. They judged that it was neceſſary, for reaſons which, to the Governor-general, appeared ſatisfactory, to make no eſſential change

in the mode of collection for the current year; they, conſequently, under the ſanction of the Governor-general, preſerved, with ſome modifications, the ſyſtem which they found eſtabliſhed, and appointed the officers neceſſary for excuting it. (Conſultations 1ſt March, No. 26 and 32.) They, at the ſame time, eſtabliſhed rules for the prevention of all abuſes. The commiſſioners have already realiſed a conſiderable part of the revenues of Cuttack by means of this momentary arrangement.

718. They have been enjoined to make every effort to ſecure the real reſources of the country, and to obtain ſuch information as may enable the Governor-general to eſtabliſh a regular and permanent ſyſtem of collection in the province of Cuttack. (Conſultations 1ſt March, No. 26.)

719. It was likewiſe thought adviſeable immediately to alter the organization of the temple of Jaguernaut. (Conſultations 1ſt March, No. 16, 17, 25, 26, 32, 37.) On the recommendation of the commiſſioners the Governor-general confirmed in his place the officer in chief of the Mahratta government at Jaguernaut. The commiſſioners were ordered to report, in detail, the ſyſtem, to that time, purſued in the temple of Jaguernaut, ſo as to enable the Governor-general to make a final arrangement in the adminiſtration of this temple. (Conſultations 1ſt March, No. 26: idem 1ſt November, No. 26.)

720. The Governor-general will now reſume the report on the operations at Hyderabad.

721. In the 446th paragraph, (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 36) it is ſaid that the reſident at Hyderabad, had obtained a letter for Major-general Welleſley, from his highneſs the Nizam, who therein gave him full powers, and placed under his orders the military com-

mandants of his highneſs on the weſtern frontiers of his ſtates. (Conſultations, 2d November, No. 15). Theſe full powers were confirmed by his highneſs Secunder-Jah, after his acceſſion to the government of Hyderabad. (Conſultations 2d April, No. 6.) Thoſe powers having, however, been rendered futile, by the obſtinacy and diſobedience of the officers of his highneſs's government, they were transferred, according to Major-general Welleſley's expreſs deſire, to rajah Moheput-Ram, one of the principal officers commanding his highneſs's contingent, and ſerving with the auxiliary troops. (Conſultations 2d April, No. 14—23). The rajah Moheput-Ram was ordered to comply with all the requiſitions which ſhould reach him from Major-general Welleſley, and was made reſponſible for the exact execution of that general's orders.

722. The principal object for our attention at Hyderabad then was, the approaching deceaſe of his highneſs the Nizam. (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 29). That event took place on the 6th Auguſt, 1803. Your honourable committee has been informed, in the 442nd paragraph of this letter, of the inſtructions given to the reſident at Hyderabad, in caſe of the Nizam's death. The reſident, in concert with Azim-Ool-Omrah, employed all the neceſſary precautions for maintaining the tranquillity of the city. A battalion of Britiſh troops received the reſident's order, at the particular deſire of Azim-Ool-Omrah, to enter Hyderabad, and guards were placed at all the poſts capable of contributing to keep up tranquillity.

723. On the 7th Auguſt, (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 34,) Mirza-Secunder-Jah, eldeſt ſon of the late Nizam, aſcended the muſnud, to which he was conducted by the reſident at Hyderabad, and by rajah Ragotim-Rao, deputed by Azim-Ool-Omrah, and received the congratulatory preſents of all the principal officers of his government. The reſident was, on that occaſion, received by his

highneſs with the moſt diſtinguiſhed honours, as repreſentative of the Britiſh government in India; and his highneſs publicly delivered to the reſident, a writing under his ſeal, whereby he confirmed the treaties ſubſiſting between the Britiſh government and the ſtate of Hyderabad. Your honourable committee knows that the Governor-general had previouſly ordered the reſident to demand of Secunder-Jah, to have a writing ready to that effect, as the firſt public act of his government; and his highneſs conſented to the requiſition without the leaſt delay.

724. Rajah Ragotim-Rao, on this occaſion, ſuggeſted the demand of a ſimilar engagement on behalf of the Britiſh government, which the reſident prudently rejected. (Conſultations 8th September, No. 1.) The Governor-general being, however, of opinion, that a voluntary act of recognition on our part, could not but conciliate the confidence of Secunder-Jah, make an impreſſion upon his ſubjects, and on ſeveral princes and chiefs of India, and particularly upon his highneſs the Peiſhwah, and that it would contribute extremely to give a favourable idea of our juſtice, our moderation, and our public faith, judged it adviſable to forward an engagement ſimilar to the writing delivered by Secunder-Jah; for this purpoſe, a writing was expedited by the Governor-general, under the honourable company's ſeal, and ſent to the reſident, with an order to tranſmit it to his highneſs the ſoubahdar, in the moſt public and formal manner. This paper was preſented to his highneſs by the reſident, in preſence of the whole court, on the 24th September, (Conſultations 2nd November, No. 59) and received by the ſoubahdar with the greateſt marks of the ſatisfaction which he felt, at the generoſity manifeſted by the Engliſh government on this occaſion.

725. The reſident at Hyderabad (conſultations 25th August, No. 30, 32, 33) immediately diſpatched the news of the Nizam's death,

and of the acceſſion of Secunder-Jah, to the honorable Major-general Welleſley, to the government of Fort St. George and Bombay, to his excellency General Stuart, to Major-general Campbell, and to the reſidents at Poonah and with Dowlut-Row-Scindeah; and theſe two events were publicly proclaimed at Hyderabad, in the principal places of the Soubahdar's ſtates, and in the ſtations of his highneſs's army upon the frontiers. (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 39.)

726. The Governor-general has infinite ſatisfaction in announcing to your honorable committee, that his highneſs's death has not diſturbed the public tranquillity, and that Mirza-Secunder-Jah's acceſſion to the throne, (Conſultations, 25th Auguſt, No. 29 to 34, 38 to 40, 44, 50) has been recognized generally, and with ſatisfaction, by the younger ſons of his late highneſs, and by all the officers and ſubjects of his government.

727. Mention is made in our minutes (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 44) of diſpatches from the reſident at Hyderabad, by which he communicates the news of the Nizam's death, and the acceſſion of Secunder-Jah, as well as of the detail of all the ceremonies relating to that event.

728. Intelligence of the commencement of hoſtilities, (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 44.) between the Britiſh government and the confederate Mahratta chiefs, reached Hyderabad on the 10th Auguſt.

729. The reſident, (Conſultations 25th Auguſt, No. 23,) agreeably to the proviſional inſtructions of the Governor-general, dated 19th Auguſt, (Conſultations, 8th September, No. 17, 25, 26,) immediately intimated to the government of Hyderabad, that it was adviſable

to ſend away the vakeels and agents of the confederate chiefs, (Conſultations 2nd November, No. 21,) and to recall from the reſpective courts the miniſters of the Soubahdar of the Dekkan. This demand was acceded to, without heſitation, by the Soubahdar's government.

730. Before the commencement of hoſtilities, the reſident at Hyderabad had been charged by Major-general Welleſley, in the ſuppoſition of that event, to addreſs himſelf to the Soubahdar of the Dekkan, that he would be pleaſed to give orders to reinforce his troops in the northern parts of his ſtates, and to place garriſons of ſoldiers in the walled forts, towns, and villages, for the purpoſe of ſtopping the plunder of the enemy's cavalry. General Welleſley alſo ordered the reſident to engage his highneſs the Soubahdar, to cauſe a body of troops to aſſemble at Hyderabad for the protection of that city.

731. The neceſſary meaſures were immediately adopted to that effect: in the month of December the troops aſſembled at Hyderabad amounted to eleven thouſand horſe, and ſix thouſand foot, (Conſultations 2d April, No. 73.) His highneſs the Soubahdar at the ſame time declared that it was his intention to put himſelf at the head of his troops; in fact, he entered into his tents and remained in the camp for ſeveral weeks. (Conſultations 2d November, No. 21, 46.) The requiſitions, however, which Major-general Welleſley had ordered the reſident to make to him on other points, were not equally ſucceſsful. Thoſe miniſters did, it is true, give orders (Conſultations 11th September, No. 11) to the different killedars and other officers of the Soubahdar's government; but his orders were deſpiſed, and thoſe employed by his highneſs neither gave themſelves any trouble for the defence of his country againſt the incurſions of the enemy, nor for the ſucceſs of the common cauſe. (Conſultations, 2d November, No. 15, 26, 80, 87, 88. Idem, 2d April, No. 6, 43, 53. Idem, 2d November, No. 56, 57, 59, 60, 66. 67, 68, 79 to

83, 87, 88, 89, 94, 95.) There were even ſome inſtances of poſitive acts of hoſtility having been committed againſt the Britiſh troops by the Soubahdar's officers.

732. Major-general Welleſley, for this reaſon, judged it abſolutely neceſſary to order the reſident at Hyderabad to remonſtrate in the ſtrongeſt terms againſt the hoſtile and inexcuſable conduct of thoſe employed under his highneſs's government. (Conſultations, 2d April, No. 4, 6, 7.) The principal ground of complaint was, firſt, the refuſal of the killedar of Dowlut-Abad to receive into the fort under his command, the ſick of General Welleſley's army, and the officers and ſoldiers wounded in the battle of Aſſye.

733. 2d. The conduct of the killedar of Budnapore, who fired upon a detachment of the Britiſh troops, on their march to rejoin Major-general Welleſley with a convoy.

734. 3d. The refuſal of the killedar of Dharore to grant protection, under the guns of his fort, to a convoy which was going to join General Welleſley's army, and the killedar's declaration, that it was his intention to compel the Britiſh troops to retire from the vicinity of the fort, into which he declared that he could not admit them, without an expreſs order from Hyderabad.

735. 4th. The refuſal of the rajah of Sookroodur, (officer in chief of his highneſs the Soubahdar, in the northern part of his ſtates,) to permit the ſale of grain, in the diſtricts under his orders, for the uſe of the troops, and divers acts of diſobedience and diſcontent on the part of that officer.

736. The reſident at Hyderabad addreſſed remonſtrances to the miniſter on theſe different complaints; Azim-Ool-Omrah aſſured

the reſident that the conduct of his highneſs's officers muſt not be attributed to the government of his highneſs the Soubahdar; (Conſultations 2d November, No. 59, 60,) that poſitive orders had been given, and ſhould be repeated anew; (Conſultations 2d April, No. 45, 46. Idem, 1, 2, 48, 49, 50,) and that the officers whoſe names had been pointed out by the reſident, ſhould be immediately diſmiſſed. During the courſe of the correſpondence between Major-general Welleſley and the reſident at Hyderabad on this ſubject, the reſident remarked different circumſtances entirely oppoſite to the fundamental principles of the alliance ſubſiſting between the Britiſh government and the court of Hyderabad, and of a nature to be immediately conveyed to the knowledge of the Governor-general.

737. The reſident, in a letter addreſſed to Major-general Welleſley, dated 8th October, 1803, (Conſultations 2d November, No. 85, 90), attributed the conduct of the Soubahdar's officers to the jealouſy, miſtruſt, and averſion, with which the perſons of almoſt every rank in the Soubahdar's ſtates regarded the alliance of the Britiſh government with that ſtate. The reſident alſo repreſented, that the Soubahdar himſelf was not exempt from this prejudice; that his highneſs, in a ſecret conference (Conſultations 2d April, No. 95) with his miniſter, had accuſed the Britiſh government of interfering in the internal affairs of his adminiſtration, and denied the right of the Britiſh government to remonſtrate againſt his highneſs's killedars and officers, adding, that the admiſſion of Britiſh troops and officers into the fortreſſes belonging to his highneſs, or their excluſion therefrom, although in a war ſupported by the two powers in concert, was a matter of indifference.

738. The Governor-general thought it neceſſary to communicate without loſs of time, to the reſident at Hyderabad, his opinion on this extraordinary and alarming intelligence, as well as on the recent

conduct of the Soubahdar's officers, who had given rise to General Welleſley's complaints, and to tranſmit, by the ſame opportunity, to the reſident, ſuitable inſtructions for the rule of his conduct on that occaſion.

739. Although the Governor-general had been ſatisfied with the manner in which the government of Hyderabad had regarded the miſconduct of his highneſs's officers, his excellency in council was, nevertheleſs, of opinion, that if his highneſs the Soubahdar really entertained the ſentiments attributed to him; and, that if a general ſentiment of jealouſy and averſion to the alliance ſubſiſting between the Britiſh government and the court of Hyderabad, effectually prevailed in all his highneſs's ſtates, that ſtate of things was an attack upon the fundamental principles of the alliance, and demanded a prompt remedy; beſides, that the particular cauſes of complaint required immediate ſatisfaction.

740. To put an end to this uncertainty, the Governor-general ordered the reſident at Hyderabad, himſelf, to addreſs to the Soubahdar, in public durbar, a remonſtrance founded on the following motives:

1ſt. The general principles of the alliance, and the reciprocal obligations which the ſtipulations of that alliance impoſe on the contracting parties.

2d. The numerous advantages which have reſulted to the laſt Nizam and the actual Soubahdar, from the Company's alliance, and the repeated dangers from which the ſtate of Hyderabad had been protected by that alliance. The juſt and generous conduct of the Britiſh government, in recognizing unconditionally, the acceſſion of Secunder-Jah, notwithſtanding the numerous and juſt claims which the Britiſh government might have made upon his highneſs.

3d. The delicacy and public faith which the Britiſh government had manifeſted, in avoiding interference with the interior affairs of his highneſs, or of his predeceſſor.

4th. The rigorous attention which had been evinced towards his highneſs's rights in the concluſion of the treaty of Baſſein.

5th. The non-execution on his highneſs's part, during the preſent war, of the conditions of the alliance contracted; and, laſtly, the unwarrantable and perfidious conduct of his highneſs's officers.

741. The reſident was, beſides, ordered to obſerve to his highneſs, that retaining the principles attributed to Secunder-Jah, as has been mentioned in the 737th paragraph of this letter, would rank that prince as a public enemy to the Britiſh government.

742. The reſident was enjoined to demand an additional article to the treaty of Hyderabad, by which the forts of the contracting parties, in a war undertaken in concert, ſhould be open to the troops of each reſpective ſtate; and that the officers of the two governments ſhould employ all the reſources which were at their diſpoſal, to facilitate the operations of the troops of the allied government.

743. His excellency the Governor-general further ordered the reſident, that if, in the courſe of the preſent war, the Soubahdar did not puniſh the treachery of the commandants of the forts, he was to demand that all the forts neceſſary for the protection of convoys ſhould be placed in Major-general Welleſley's hands; obſerving, that his highneſs's conduct, in ſiding with his officers who had acted inimically to the Britiſh government, was incompatible with the ſpirit of the alliance; and that, to complain of the conduct

of thoſe officers who had been in fault, was not an uſurpation of the rights, or a violation of the independence of his highneſs.

744. The reſident was ordered to require from the Soubahdar, that the principles of the alliance ſhould be recognized in the moſt clear and ſolemn manner. To give the greater force to theſe repreſentations, the reſident was ordered to avoid all diſcuſſion of complaints of inferior importance, and to bring his whole attention upon the objects which might impreſs on the Soubahdar, a juſt ſentiment in regard to the nature of the alliance, and to convince his highneſs, that his true intereſt, the obligation impoſed by his public faith, his honour, and his reputation, required that he ſhould cordially contribute to the ſucceſs of the common cauſe. He was alſo enjoined, to make himſelf maſter of the real views and character of Secunder-Jah, and to take precautions againſt the defection of that prince, particularly during the actual war. With regard to the general ſentiment of jealouſy and averſion which was ſuppoſed to exiſt againſt the alliance eſtabliſhed between the two ſtates, the reſident had orders to concert with Major-general Welleſley, with the view of taking precautionary meaſures againſt the conſequences of that general ſpirit of diſcontent. Major-general Welleſley was alſo authoriſed to act againſt the Soubahdar's officers, who ſhould henceforth be guilty of ſuch conduct as that mentioned in the 732d paragraph of this diſpatch, as againſt the officers of a ſtate at war with the Britiſh government, without appealing to the deciſion of the Soubahdar, or the Governor-general.

745. The reſident having demanded an audience of the Soubahdar, read and preſented to his highneſs, in public durbar, a memorial founded on the inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is reported in the 740th paragraph. This repreſentation produced the deſired effect.

The Soubahdar, in a letter which he addreſſed to the Governor-general, declared, that he was ready to accept the additional article which the reſident at Hyderabad had propoſed to him; and on the 9th January this article was added and exchanged at Hyderabad.

The diſpoſitions of his highneſs's ſubjects towards the Britiſh government, not appearing to the reſident of a character ſufficiently dangerous to affect the public tranquillity, he judged, that in conſideration of theſe circumſtances, it was not neceſſary to increaſe the troops at Hyderabad. (Conference 2d April, No. 90).

746. In the courſe of the communications of the reſident at Hyderabad, with the durbar, on the ſubject of the different objects that were in diſcuſſion, a difference of a very ſerious nature had ariſen between the Soubahdar and his prime miniſter Azim-Ool-Omrah.

747. It is reported, that the cauſes of mutual diſcontent had exiſted before Secunder-Jah's acceſſion; that Azim-Ool-Omrah had been ſuſpected, and accuſed of oppoſing the acceſſion of Secunder-Jah, and favouring one of the youngeſt ſons of the late Nizam. The reſident having known of this imputation before the late Nizam's death, thought it was neceſſary immediately to recur to the means of informing himſelf either of the truth or falſehood of the aſſertion, with the view, if it were neceſſary, of preventing the miniſters from oppoſing the acceſſion of Secunder-Jah. (Conference 25th Auguſt, No. 7, 8, 9).

748. The miniſter did not heſitate to give the reſident the moſt ſolemn aſſurance of his innocence with regard to the deſign imputed to him, and declared that he was reſolved to uphold and ſupport the acceſſion of Secunder-Jah by all the means which ſhould be in his power. (Conference 25th Auguſt, No. 21, 22.)

749. Soon after Secunder-Jah's acceſſion to the muſnud of Hyderabad, the diſſatisfaction of this prince burſt forth, and finally increaſed to ſuch a point, that it was expected he would be diſgraced and deſpoiled of his power, and fears were even entertained for the ſafety of his perſon.

750. As the intereſts of the Britiſh government were to preſerve the influence of Azim-Ool-Omrah in the council of the Soubahdar of Dekkan, the Governor-general approved the reſolution which the reſident at Hyderabad had taken, by his influence and exertions, to bring about a reconciliation between his highneſs and his miniſter. It is not neceſſary to detail to your honourable committee the means which were adopted by the reſident to that effect; we, therefore, only point out to your honourable committee the references of our regiſter. (Conference 2d November, No. 85, 86, 93, 95; 2d April, No. 82 to 86). The reſident completely ſucceeded in reinſtating Azim-Ool-Omrah in the good opinion and confidence of Secunder-Jah, who, agreeably to the reſident's intimation, will confer on his miniſter the ſame full powers, and the ſame unlimited authority in the public affairs of his government, which he had exerciſed in the late Nizam's life-time. (Conference 2d April, No. 91.)

751. The 445th paragraph of this diſpatch relates to the inſtructions given to the reſident at Hyderabad for the purpoſe of claiming from the Nabob of Kurnoul, the contingent of troops which he was engaged to furniſh, as a tributary of the Britiſh government. (Conference 8th September, No. 4, 5, 10, 11, 17, 20, 21.)

752. That chief did not heſitate to comply with the reſident's requiſition; and his contingent conſiſting of 500 horſe and 500 foot, arrived at Hyderabad in the beginning of October, 1803, and afterwards went to join the diviſion of the army under Major-general Campbell. The

nabob of Kurnoul has expreſſed his deſire to have a written act, which might definitively fix the extent of his obligations on the ſubject of the payment of the tribute and military ſervice; and it is the intention of the Governor-general to comply with this demand. (Conſultations 2d March, No. 11, 12, 24, 46, 47, 48, 52, 56, 57, 67, 78, 86. Conference 2d April No. 32 to 37.)

753. About the end of the month of Auguſt, (conference 8th September, No. 17, 18, 19,) the reſident at Hyderabad received from a perſon named Lucca-Ram-Pundit, a communication on the part of Serjajee Ghatka, father-in-law, and formerly miniſter of Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, then reſident on the territory of the rajah of Colapore. (Conference 2nd November, No. 21, 22.) To judge of it by the ſenſe of that communication, made in vague and obſcure terms, it would ſeem to contain a propoſition on the part of Serjajee-Ghatka, to concert with the Britiſh government, and employ all the influence which he yet had in the court and army of Scindeah, for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquility and good order. The reſident referred the agent of Serjajee-Ghatka to Major-general Wellesley, to whom the reſident transmitted the propoſal which he had received. (Conference 2d November, No. 89.) The poſſibility of re-eſtabliſhing Serjajee-Ghatka at the head of Scindeah's adminiſtration, and his connections with a powerful zemindar on the bank of the Kiſtna, by the territory of which General Wellesley's convoys muſt neceſſarily paſs, induced General Welleſley to authoriſe the reſident to maintain relations of amity with that chief, without acceding to his offers. The departure of Serjajee-Ghatka for Poonah, prevented the reſident at Hyderabad from communicating with him in a more extenſive manner. (Conference 2d November, No. 90.)

754. During the war, the reſident urged the government of the ſoubahdar at ſeveral opportunities, to augment as much as poſſible, the

contingent of his highneſs's troops, actually in the field, in conformity to the conditions of the treaty of 1800. (Conference 8th September, No. 10, 11, 25, 26, 27.) Whilſt any hope remained of yet attaching Amheer-Khan, the reſident had not thought it neceſſary to preſs the increaſe of the contingent, on account of the expences which the ſoubahdar's government would have been drawn into by a levy of troops combined with thoſe of Ameer-Khan. (Conference 2d November, No. 54, 56, 59, 94, and 2d April, 2.) But the negotiation with Amheer-Khan having fallen to the ground, the reſident repeatedly ſolicited the miniſter to give an order for augmenting the contingent; and after a long delay and evaſive anſwers on the part of the Durbar, the reſident received a poſitive aſſurance, that an order had been given to Moheput-Ram to raiſe additional forces. Theſe orders, however were either wholly treated with contempt, or clandeſtinely ſuppreſſed. Nothing of importance paſſed at Hyderabad to the concluſion of the war. (Conference 2d April, No. 3.)

755. The reſident continued to keep up a regular correſpondence with the honorable Major-general Wellesley, (conference 25th Auguſt, 1803, No. 10 to 16, 48, 48 A. 2d November, 8 to 15, 24 to 26; 37 to 48; 53 to 57; 66 to 69, 77; 80 to 83; 87 to 90. 2d April 1804, 4 to 7; 15, 16, 21 to 25, 27, 30, 31, 38, 40, 43 to 47, 52, 54, 55, 63 to 70, 75, 76, 87 to 89,) on every ſubject which regarded the movement and ſubſiſtence of the army under that general's immediate command, as well as that of the ſubſidiary troops; he alſo applied himſelf with zeal, activity and ſucceſs to procure and ſend in a great quantity of money, corn and oxen for the uſe of the troops in the field. (Conference 2d November 1803, No. 8, 94. 2d April 1804, No. 2, 4, 21, 23, 45, 46.) The detail of his praiſeworthy exertions for the ſupply of the army, will be found in our minutes here above noted.

756. Your honourable committee will have been informed by the hon. governor of Bombay, of the conduct of that government in the

execution of the branches of the general ſyſtem of operations relative to the war, which concerned that preſidency. The attention of the government of Bombay was principally turned to proviſioning the army under the perſonal command of Major-general Welleſley; to the formation and equipment of the detachment intended to occupy Baroach; to facilitating the operations of the troops under Lieutenant-colonel Murray, employed under the immediate authority of Major-general Welleſley, to occupy the part of Guzzurat belonging to Dowlut-Row-Scindeah. The preſidency of Bombay was alſo occupied with the meaſures for the defence of that province, and with the preparations for an expedition againſt Oujein, Scindeah's capital, ſuſpended by the concluſion of the peace with that chief.

757. The detail of Lieutenant-colonel Murray's operations will, in like manner, have been communicated, to your honourable committee, by the government of Bombay.

758. However, in reference to its connection with the general ſyſtem of the combined operations for putting an end to the war ſpeedily and happily, it is not irrelevant to relate the correſpondence between the honorable government of Bombay and the honorable Major-general Welleſley, ſubſequent to the inſtructions which the Governor-general had given to Major-general Welleſley, dated the 26th and 27th June, 1803, on the ſubject of the meaſures to be purſued for the defence of the province of Guzzurat, and the uſe to be made of the troops ſtationed in that province.

759. The Governor-general remarked that the honourable government of Bombay formed an inaccurate opinion of the extent of the powers conferred on Major-general Welleſley, and had impeded the execution of the meaſures adopted by that officer, by permitting themſelves to act in oppoſition thereto, from the ſuppoſed neceſſity of

maintaining the local and ſubordinate authority of the reſident at Baroda over the troops ſtationed in Guzzurat. It appeared to the Governor-general that the conduct of the Bombay government, on this occaſion, although directed by views for the public welfare, and by a laudable zeal, was of a nature to interrupt the ſucceſs of a plan which the Governor-general had formed for the campaign in the Dekkan, by deranging the combinations of a vigorous ſyſtem of operations in the weſt of India, which the honourable Major-general Welleſley wiſhed to eſtabliſh, not only to guarantee our weſtern poſſeſſions, but alſo to make an active and rapid war upon the enemy. In this criſis of affairs it was manifeſtly neceſſary that all local conſiderations, and minute details, ſhould give way to the important end of ſecuring the execution of a general ſyſtem of offenſive diſpoſitions, under the excluſive direction of the general officers, commanding the main army, in the Dekkan, ſubject to the direct authority of the Governor-general in council. The Governor-general, for this reaſon, poſitively ordered that, in compliance with the plan propoſed by Major-general Welleſley, Colonel Murray ſhould be inveſted with the principal, local, military, authority in the province of Guzzurat, under the orders of Major-general Welleſley, or of the general officer commanding in the Dekkan, excluſive of every other local authority whatever.

760. The Governor-general, further, required the government of Bombay to uſe the greateſt diligence in rendering the body of troops, under Colonel Murray's orders, in a ſtate to act with promptitude, during the campaign, and expreſſed to the Governor of Bombay the full confidence which he had in his zeal, his care, and in his ability, to contribute, by direct orders, and the united efforts of every department under his immediate inſpection, to the ſucceſs of this important object. The Governor-general likewiſe announced that he promiſed himſelf to find in the government of Bombay the ſame ſpirit of ſpeedy and loyal co-operation which had accelerated the happy concluſion of

the war in the Myſore, and which muſt ſoon bring about a ſafe and honourable peace with the Mahratta chieftains.

761. His excellency obſerved that, to attain this object, every local and temporary conſideration ſhould give way to the neceſſity of purſuing the war with vigour, and carrying our arms into the centre of the power and reſources of the enemy. (Conſultations 6th March, No. 164.)

762. The correſpondence between the honourable government of Bombay, and the honourable Major-general Welleſley, to which the ſeven hundred and fifty-eighth paragraph refers, is mentioned in the Conſultations 10th November, No. 18.

763. Agreeably to the orders contained in the inſtructions given to the Bombay government, (Conſultations 8th March, No. 6, 18, 27, 41, 46, 63, 65, 79, 127, 140,) the ſubſtance of which is related above, the governor of Bombay judged it neceſſary to increaſe the troops under Colonel Murray; (Conſultations 8th May, No. 259 to 266,) and for that purpoſe purſued the idea of the commander in chief in that province, to convert the corps of militia into a regiment upon the footing of the regular eſtabliſhment of Bombay.

764. The reaſons alledged, in favour of theſe diſpoſitions, having appeared to the Governor-general perfectly ſatisfactory, his excellency agreed that the regular eſtabliſhment of Bombay (Conſultations 8th March, No. 267) ſhould be augmented during the war with the Mahrattas, and, at the ſame time, ordered that it ſhould be ſignified in general orders at Bombay, that the newly formed regiment ſhould be reformed, immediately, after the concluſion of peace with Scindeah.

POONAH.

765. The Governor-general will now ſubmit to your honourable committee a general view of the events which have taken place at Poonah, ſince the departure of Major-general Welleſley from that capital, 4th June, 1803.

766. The reſident devoted his whole time, and all his care, particularly, to obtain from the Peiſhwah the execution of the ſtipulations of the treaty of Baſſein in as far as they related to the actual ſtate of affairs, and the junction of the contingent of troops which his highneſs had pledged himſelf to furniſh, by the treaty, in caſe of a combined war. To put the Peiſhwah in a ſituation to perform the eſſential part of his obligations, it was of the utmoſt importance to prevail upon his highneſs to conciliate the good-will of the ſouthern Jaghirdars, who had accompanied Major-general Welleſley from the Kiſtna to Poonah, and from whom alone the Peiſhwah could expect the ſuccours neceſſary for enabling his highneſs to perform that part of his engagements.

767. Major-general Welleſley was obliged to ſet out from Poonah without being joined by the Peiſhwah's troops. However, after urgent and repeated ſolicitations, the reſident obtained from his highneſs authority to enter into an accommodation with two of thoſe chiefs then on their march from Poonah to join the army under Major-general Welleſley, near Ahmednaggur. The combined forces of thoſe two chiefs were but three thouſand horſe. Nevertheleſs theſe troops continued to ſerve with the Britiſh army throughout the campaign, and their conduct entitled them to the approbation of Major-general Welleſley.

768. Hoſtilities having commenced, the Peiſhwah was again preſſed

to complete the contingent of troops, which his highneſs had pledged himſelf to furniſh, but in vain. The miſtruſt and reciprocal fears founded on the ideas of the reſpective wrongs which his highneſs and his Jaghirdars had mutually to reproach each other with, preſented an inſurmountable obſtacle to ſincere reconciliation; and except Coklah, and Appa-Deſſaye, who joined the Britiſh army after it had left Poonah, as has been already ſtated in the foregoing paragraph, all the chiefs who had accompanied Major-general Welleſley into this city, returned to their Jaghires.

769. The Governor-general conſiders it uſeleſs to enter into a detail of the different communications which took place on this ſubject, between the reſident at Poonah and the Peiſhwah's miniſters. Theſe details are in the diſpatches of the reſident at Poonah, of which we make mention in our conſultation 21ſt July, No. 79 to 86, 97, 103; 17th Auguſt, 43, 52, 53; 25th Auguſt 58; 8th September, 34, 41, 43, 53, 2d November, 160.

770. Major-general Welleſley and Lieutenant-colonel Cloſe, thought that it was of the higheſt importance to effect a reconciliation between the Peiſhwah and his brother Amrut-Row. The latter had, in appearance, ſeparated his intereſts from thoſe of his highneſs's enemies, and ſhewed his intention to be reconciled under the guaranty of the Britiſh government. The reſident at Poonah, according to General Welleſley's deſire, addreſſed a memorial to the Peiſhwah, containing propoſals, on which might be eſtabliſhed the means, whereby to inſure Amrut-Row's fidelity to his highneſs's cauſe.

771. The propoſitions contained in the reſident's memorial were received, by the Peiſhwah, with marks of formal approbation. His highneſs's miniſters declared that their maſter would never conſent to conditions ſo favourable to Amrut-Row, whom he ſhould conſider

as a rebel and a traitor, on whoſe promiſe no reliance could be placed, and to whom the Peiſhwah had ſworn eternal hatred. His highneſs afterwards tranſmitted to the reſident a writing which contained the terms on which the Peiſhwah was diſpoſed to an accommodation with Amrut-Row. Theſe conditions, which would have impoſed, on the latter, the moſt degrading reſtrictions, were of a nature to confirm Amrut-Row in his miſtruſt, and to excite him to enterpriſes the moſt deſperate againſt his highneſs's perſon and government. The reſident ſeeing that all the arguments, founded on the neceſſity of a reconciliation with Amrut-Row, on account of the ſtate of the Peiſhwah's affairs, and the obligations of his alliance with the Britiſh government, were of no avail, addreſſed, to his highneſs, an energetic memorial, wherein, recapitulating all the conſiderations previouſly alleged in favour of a reconciliation with Amrut-Row, he placed, before the Peiſhwah's eyes, the abſolute neceſſity of adminiſtering his government upon the principles moſt agreeable to his intereſts, and to the alliance which he had concluded with the Britiſh government.

772. The details of theſe operations are contained in our minutes, (Conſultations 21st July, No. 103 to 107; 11th Auguſt, 40, 41; 25th August, 56 to 58; 2d November, 111, 112.)

773. His highneſs for a long time perſiſted in his firſt declaration of vengeance againſt Amrut-Row. However the reſident, repeating his perſuaſions, finally obtained from his highneſs that the ſettlement of his diſputes with Amrut-Row ſhould be confided to the Britiſh government, and that he might rely with confidence on the regard it would have to the Peiſhwah's intereſts in the accommodation which it might judge adviſable to be concluded with Amrut-Row.

774. For the details of the reſident's correſpondence with the court of Poonah on this ſubject, the Governor-general refers your honourable

committee to the papers mentioned in the Conſultations 2d November, No. 155 to 157; 2d April, 133, 146, 251.

775. The leaſt important points which were at this period agitated at the court of the Peiſhwah, relating to operations of the war, are reported in the letters of the reſident at Poonah. (Conſultations 21ſt July, 11th and 25th Auguſt, and 8th September .

776. Whilſt negotiations were proceeding between the honourable Major-general Welleſley and the reſident at Poonah, on the ſubject of the reconciliation of the Peiſhwah and Amrut-Row; Major-general Welleſley continued his correſpondence with Amrut-Row, and preſſed him to abandon the cauſe of his highneſs's enemies, and unite his intereſts with thoſe of the Peiſhwah. As, however, every attempt to bring his highneſs the Peiſhwah to conſent to enter into an accommodation, which would aſſure the fidelity of Amrut-Row, had been hitherto of no effect; the major-general ſaw himſelf neceſſitated to contract engagements with Amrut-Row, without waiting for the conſent of the Peiſhwah's previous co-operations; conſequently, on the 16th July, Major-general Welleſley wrote á letter to Amrut-Row, wherein he promiſed, in general terms, to manage its accommodation, on the condition that he ſhould continue to conduct himſelf to the ſatisfaction of the Britiſh government; and on the 24th Auguſt, Major-general Welleſley entered into an engagement with the vakeel of Amrut-Row, to ſecure to that chief an annual ſum of ſeven lacs of rupees, upon the condition that he ſhould ſincerely join the Britiſh government as well as the Peiſhwah, and that his troops ſhould immediately unite with Major-general Welleſley. Major-general Welleſley alſo engaged to take care of the intereſts of Amrut-Row's friends and adherents.

777. Major-general Welleſley had not received, from Amrut-Row,

the confirmation of the engagements agreed upon, with his vakeel, before the month of October, when the latter preſented him with a new demand, relating to the pay of a corps of ten thouſand men, which he ſtated to be under Amrut-Row's command. General Welleſley having ſucceſsfully combated a demand ſo exorbitant, agreed to take only, into the pay of the Britiſh government, thoſe of his troops who ſhould actually join his army with Amrut-Row, and to include them in the five thouſand men which the Britiſh government, agreeably to the additional modification of the treaty of Baſſein, of which mention will be made below, had engaged to defray. Amrut-Row joined General Welleſley on the 12th November, and continued to act with the Britiſh troops to the cloſe of the war, wholly to the general's ſatisfaction. (Conſultations 2d March, No. 353, 354, 376.)

778. No ſooner had the reſident at Poonah learnt the news of the commencement of hoſtilities, than he demanded of his highneſs that his vakeel ſhould be recalled from the confederate camp, to which the Peiſhwah, after ſome heſitation, aſſented, and alſo declared his intention of, immediately, levying troops for the defence of his capital.

779. Your honorable committee will have ſeen, in the preceding part of the diſpatch, what was the intention of the Governor-general in regard to the province of Bundelcund. The views of the Governor-general in reſpect to that province, were eſſentially ſeconded, and the means of terminating the affairs, in that part of the country, ſpeedily and amicably, were materially facilitated by the propoſal which the Peiſhwah had made to the reſident at Poonah, in the month of Auguſt 1803 (Conſultations 8th September, No. 41) in a conference between the reſident and his highneſs's miniſters, at the beginning of the month in queſtion. Theſe laſt having ſeveral times repeated and given aſſurance that his highneſs's pecuniary affairs were in a ſtate of

diſtreſs, ſuch as rendered it impoſſible for him to perform the engagements whereby he was to furniſh a corps of cavalry to act with the Britiſh troops in this war, Colonel Cloſe pointed them out the means by which the Peiſhwah could add to the reſources of the Britiſh government, without any prejudice to his own. The reſident obſerved, that, by the ceſſion of Bundelcund, whence the court of Poonah had for many years derived no revenue, as a part of that province to the Britiſh government, his highneſs might preſerve the diſtricts ſituate on the ſouthern part of his ſtates, which had been ceded by the treaty of Baſſein; and, at the ſame time, obtain a regiment of cavalry to augment the auxiliary forces. The miniſters declared that his highneſs would willingly conſent to the ceſſion of part of Bundelcund, on the conditions which they communicated to the reſident; and they promiſed to communicate the Peiſhwah's determination on the ſubject, without loſs of time.

780. On the 13th Auguſt the reſident received, from the Peiſhwah's miniſter, a propoſal founded on the above-mentioned obſervation of the reſident. (Conſultations 8th September, No. 53, 54.) His highneſs's propoſition contained the following articles:

1ſt. That the territory ceded in the ſouthern part of his highneſs's ſtate, valued at ſixteen lacs of rupees per annum, ſhould revert to his highneſs's power.

2d. That the diſtrict of Colpar, near Surat, valued at three lacs and ſixteen thouſand rupees per annum, ſhould be alſo reſtored to his highneſs, for the purpoſe of returning it to its firſt poſſeſſor, Vittull-Sook-Deo, an old and faithful adherent of the Peiſhwah, to whom his highneſs intended to confide the command of the troops which ſhould be levied to co-operate in the defence of the city of Poonah.

3d. That a regiment of native cavalry of the ſame ſtrength as thoſe attached to the auxiliary forces at Hyderabad, ſhould be added to the auxiliary forces at Poonah.

4th. That the military force which the Peiſhwah was to furniſh in time of war, ſhould be reduced to 5000 horſe and 3000 foot; that, however, his highneſs ſhould, in addition, furniſh a large body of cavalry and infantry, if his means would permit.

5th. That the Britiſh government ſhould keep up a corps of 5000 Mahratta horſe during the war, including therein, that which was ſerving in General Welleſley's army, under the immediate command of Ghatka, and Appa-Deſſaye, and that this corps of cavalry ſhould continue to be at the Peiſhwah's charge.

6th. That the Peiſhwah ſhould cede, in perpetuity, to the honorable company, in the province of Bundelcund, a territory bringing in a revenue of 3 lacs and 16,000 rupees per annum, in the following manner.

1ſt. In exchange for the part of the Peiſhwah's ſtates, ceded in the ſouth, and mentioned in the firſt article; a territory equal to the value of an annual revenue of 16 lacs of rupees.

2d. In exchange for the diſtrict of Colpar, mentioned in the 2d article,* a territory equivalent to an annual revenue of 3 lacs and 66,000 rupees.

3d. For the acquittance of the pay and expences of a regiment of cavalry, mentioned in the 3d article, a territory bringing in an annual revenue of 7 lacs and 50,000 rupees.

4th. As an equivalent for the expenſe which the government would be at in paying and ſupporting, during the preſent

* *The article referred to, ſays* 3 *lacs and* 16,000 *inſtead of* 3 *lacs and* 66,000.

war, the 5,000 Mahratta cavalry, mentioned in the 4th article, a territory equivalent to an annual revenue of 5 lacs of rupees.

5th. As an indemnity for the extraordinary expenſes the Britiſh government muſt incur to eſtabliſh and maintain its authority in Bundelcund, a territory equal to the annual value of 4 lacs of rupees. All the territory ceded in Bundelcund, muſt be taken in that part of the province neareſt to the Engliſh poſſeſſions, and in all caſes the moſt convenient for the Britiſh government.

781. The Peiſhwah's miniſter declared that his highneſs's motives in making this propoſition, were, in deference to the deſire of the Governor-general, to ſhow his fidelity in completing his engagements, and to preſerve, to himſelf, the means of rewarding Vittul-Sook-Deo the moſt faithful of his adherents.

782. The reſident anſwered, that he ſhould regard this propoſition, in its actual form, as obligatory on the court of Poonah, as giving to the Governor-general the right to put it in execution, in caſe it ſhould be approved of by his excellency, immediately, and without waiting for a formal arrangement. This propoſal was accepted by the Peiſhwah's miniſter in his highneſs's name. (Conſultations 8th September, No. 53.)

783. The Governor-general was of opinion, that the conditions of this offer, with the exception of the article relating to the retroceſſion of Colpar, which it was advantageous to keep on account of its contiguity to the town of Surat, were extremely beneficial to the Britiſh government.

784. The Peiſhwah's propoſition appeared alſo to give ſatisfactory

proofs of the diſpoſition his highneſs had to adhere ſincerely to the principles and ſpirit of the engagements which he had contracted with the honorable Company.

785. The Governor-general conſequently ſignified to Colonel Cloſe his aſſent to the clauſes in queſtion, as well as his determination to carry them immediately into execution, in all that related to the province of Bundelcund. The reſident was ordered to uſe his endeavours to prevail on the Peiſhwah to relinquiſh his demand, concerning the retroceſſion of Colpar; but as the poſſeſſion of this diſtrict, ſuppoſing that it was devolved to the company, was conſidered by the Governor-general as of inferior importance, comparatively to the general advantages of the propoſed arrangement, the reſident was authoriſed, in caſe the Peiſhwah and Vittul-Sook-Deo were inflexible, in regard to the retroceſſion of Colpar, not to preſs them on this point, and to conclude, without further reference to the Governor-general, ſupplementary articles to the treaty of Baſſein, on the baſis of the Peiſhwah's propoſitions.

786. The reſident was ſoon afterwards charged to urge his highneſs (Conſultations 2nd of November, No. 150, A.) and obtain from him orders to his officers in Bundelcund, for the purpoſe of replacing under the Britiſh authority the diſtricts which his highneſs had ceded to the company; it was alſo further recommended to him, to require the Peiſhwah Shumſhair-Behauder, to abſtain from every oppoſition to the meaſures which the Britiſh government might employ, to eſtabliſh the company's authority in the diſtricts of Bundelcund, ceded by the Peiſhwah. (Conſultations, 2d November, No. 165, 172 to 175.) On the 8th October, the reſident at Poonah received an order from the Peiſhwah, addreſſed to the Man of Buſineſs of the late Allee-Behauder, in Bundelcund, purporting, that the diſtricts giving an annual revenue of 36,16,000 rupees ſhould be united to the Britiſh government. The

original order was immediately tranſmitted to the agent of the commander in chief, in Bundelcund.

787. The reſident at Poonah, ſeeing that all his endeavors to perſuade Vittul-Sook-Deo, to accept an indemnity equivalent to the diſtrict of Colpar, were unſucceſsful (Conſultations, 2nd November, No, 112, 175.) occupied himſelf in regulating the ſupplementary articles to the treaty of Baſſein, on the baſis of the Peiſhwah's original propoſition. Theſe articles were ſigned at Poonah, on the 7th December, without any eſſential change in the Peiſhwah's propoſitions, and formally ratified by the Governor-general on the 7th January, (Conſultations 2nd December, No. 151 D. 151 E.) The negotiations which preceded the effective execution of the additional articles of the treaty, are in the diſpatches of the reſident at Poonah, of which mention is made in the minutes 2nd April, No. 146, 147, 151 A to 151 G.

788. The events which occurred at the court of Poonah, from the time that the honourable Major-general Welleſley quitted that city on the 4th June, 1803, to the concluſion of the peace with the confederates, are detailed in the correſpondence, with the reſident at Poonah, cited in the minutes 21ſt July, 1803, 11th Auguſt, 8th September, 2nd November, and 2nd April.

789. All the other events with the exception of thoſe before related in the 766th paragraph of this diſpatch, are not of ſuch importance as to be laid before your honourable committee. The Governor-general, conſequently, thinks it ſufficient to point out to your honourable committee, the references above noted, to make it acquainted with thoſe points which are not particularly ſpecified in this diſpatch.

790. The Governor has now developed, in this diſpatch, all the events relative to the origin and conduct of the late war, except the

operations of the army, a detailed report of which has been regularly tranſmitted to your honorable committee, from the commencement of hoſtilities until the concluſion of the peace.

791. Neither has the Governor-general compriſed in this diſpatch, the detail of the arrangements relative to the Treaties of Peace, concluded with Dowlut-Row-Scindeah, and the rajah of Berar, the Governor-general having thought proper to addreſs to your honourable committee a ſeparate diſpatch on that important ſubject.

We have the Honor to be,

Honorable Sirs,

Your very faithful and obedient Servants,

(Signed) WELLESLEY,
G. H. BARLOW,
G. UDNY.

(For Faithful Tranſlation,)
C. BERONY, Interpreting Secretary to the Captain General.

Fort William,
12th April, 1804.

T. Gillet, Printer, Salisbury-square.

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